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Contents

Cover Design: A pen and ink sketch of the oldest wing of Mt. Airy, which served originally as the hunting lodge. The sketch was made several years ago, before the lodge was burned and then restored. It is reproduced here for the first time through the courtesy of its owner, Mrs. M. C. Littell. See article, "Tragedies of Mt. Airy Women," page 26.

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A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Engraved by J. I. Pease expressly for Godey's Lady's Book from an original Drawing by W. T. Peters.

FROM THE JANUARY 1851 ISSUE OF GODEY'S "LADY'S BOOK"



Godey's Fashions

GRACE NOLL CROWELL

*I turn the pages of this musty book,
And view the fashions of another day:
Demure, beruffled and befringed, they look
As if their wearer's heart must have been gay;
As if the tiny slippered feet could trip
Along in a bewitching airy way.*

*The circling hoop skirts sweep the brusseled floor,
The fichues are the shadowiest lace,
The delicate pale nosegays that they wore
Still seem to hold fragrant perfume trace,
And sweetly from each flower-trimmed bonnet's depth
There peers a lovely lady's rose-flushed face.*

*Ah, dear dead women of the long ago!
Conning the fashions of your day, one hears
The rustle and the lisp of silk, the flow
Of unwound ribbons, and the snip of shears,
And your gentle exclamations of delight
Floating across the intervening years.*



IF I COULD TALK TO YOU

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT

President General, N. S. D. A. R.

JANUARY brings the birthday of Benjamin Franklin. In this distracted world, when men's normal viewpoints are twisted and distorted, we Americans speak often of preservation of the institutions which have made us the greatest potential power on earth. Do we give as much thought as we should to an appreciation of the principles underlying the action of the men who incorporated those institutions into our way of life? Their spirit and beliefs, as reflected in their letters and writings are applicable in unsuspected ways to our current problems. We begin the new year with a few words of Franklin spoken after four or five weeks of deliberation by the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States of America.

"In this situation of this assembly, groping as it were in the dark to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not hitherto once thought of humbly applying to the Father of Lights to illuminate our understandings? . . . I have lived, sir, a long time; and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid?"

In the crowded life of a President General there are bound to be questions and misgivings. Is it worth while to avail oneself of unexpected opportunities for radio broadcasts when their acceptance means working far into the night in preparation of an address which can be fitted in no other way into an already full schedule? Should one risk a possible less effective speech for the next day by overstraining her energies in order to talk to people whom she has never seen and never will see? It takes but one message such as the following from the Pacific Coast, written on a penny postal card, after one of the two broadcasts of the Golden Jubilee to give the answer.

"DEAR MRS. ROBERT:

I heard your wonderful talk today Way out here While waiting for a ship to dock to load for our Alaska defense program. My sisters could belong to your organization. I certainly enjoy your talk and several Longshoremen heard it thru radio in my car and thot it very fine.

I often hear Women say I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier. . . . Well I say 'No but if some one down the line ahead of You hadn't You wouldn't perhaps have a son.'

With respect, . . ."

Through the generosity of a single member, the National Society is bringing a small measure of comfort in a new way to the victims of air raids whose homes are blasted beyond use. Upon inquiry from the American Red Cross it was learned that no more ambulances would be sent for some weeks, but that Mobile Canteen Units, automobiles similar to ambulances but equipped to serve tea, hot soup and emergency rations to civilians in bombed areas, were immediately needed. Through the blessing of long distance telephone, permission was obtained from the donor to present the canteen instead of an ambulance as originally intended. The American Red Cross cabled the funds and in a matter not of days, but of hours, the gift presented in memory of a son who lost his life during the World War was on its errand of mercy.

Members who desire to make gifts should learn exactly what is needed from the American Red Cross or other agency through which the gifts will be forwarded. A Britisher who recently flew to this country told me that much of the clothing shipped across in summer was not usable for fall and winter. Only sturdy warm garments suited to the needs of life in underground shelters and of many hours in the open air while seeking temporary quarters after air raids should be sent. Shipping space is altogether too precious to be spared for a single useless garment. Storage space for articles not usable until next summer is also at a premium. The immediate needs are so great that time and energy must be given only to them.

Under the direction of the Marchioness of Reading, the Women's Voluntary Services, composed of 640,000, often referred to in the press as W. V. S., have worked out a remarkably efficient system of distribution which, at the time that I write, is said to reach all urgent cases.

The American Red Cross is at the present time meeting the requests for housing in temporary huts those children orphaned or robbed of homes by raids. Contributions sent through this channel satisfy definite and existing needs. One of our greatest aims in times of emergency is to give intelligently through channels prepared to do only intelligent spending. The American Red Cross is thus prepared.

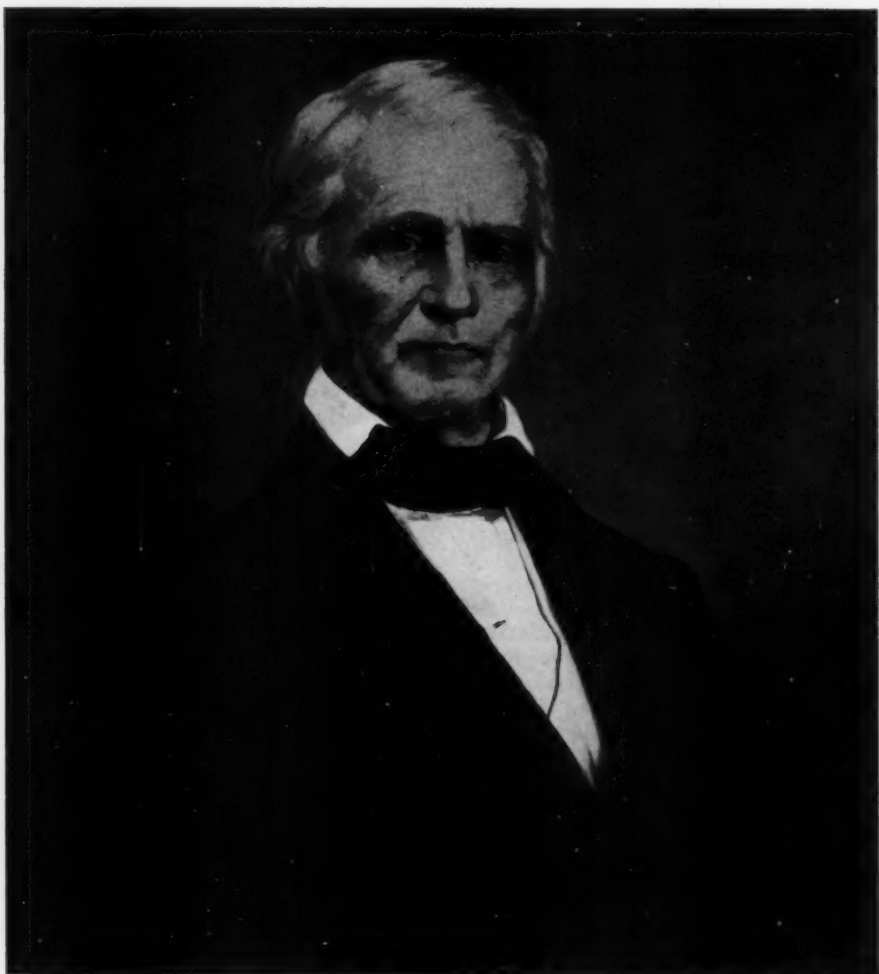
About two years ago I wrote of the great number of vital records which have been made unavailable for all future use through the destruction wrought by heavy fallen trees during the hurricane in New England. I encouraged an increased interest in the copying of records from cemeteries before other storms wrought further damage. Recently there came to my attention illustration of the need for promptness in completing all uncopied records. A member in searching for statistics of her own family in an eastern state discovered that a number of private burial grounds along the seaboard no longer exist. They had been literally washed into the ocean. The rapidity of erosion in some sections along the Atlantic Coast has aroused the attention both of state and national authorities. The same condition exists to some extent along the shores of many rivers. Chapters in those areas near which erosion is taking place should give immediate effort toward the collection of all uncopied gravestone records in their vicinity. In some older sections of our country the "stones" were of wood—a further need for prompt action.

The copying of records frequently offers the same thrill that comes to the collector who discovers a rare antique. The historian of my own chapter, through her plan to copy the gravestone records in every private cemetery in the county, recently had the privilege of discovering the long lost grave

of Charles Carroll of Homeland, son of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. The only information previously recorded was that he died in 1825 and was buried in the family private burial ground. This one discovery will increase the chapter's interest and activity.

The completion of the Historical Archives and Document Rooms will make possible the acceptance and protection and use of many documents heretofore unknown and unavailable. In summer the Archivist of an eastern state said that our Society had a remarkable opportunity for great service. The history of the economic and commercial phases of the American Revolution has never been adequately written for the reason that essential source material is in private hands. With the gathering of diaries, account books and private letters of the Revolutionary Period which the new archives rooms will now permit, this project of the Golden Jubilee may become of national significance in emphasizing the importance of collecting this material now privately owned.

With the increase in the number of ships of our Navy and Merchant Marine, facilities formerly sufficient are proving entirely inadequate. Many of our chapters have regularly made contributions to the American Merchant Marine Library Association, to the American Seamen's Friend Society and to other agencies designed to bring cheer to those who sail the seas. The type of books which describe our country and how we came to be, historical novels, and some of the newer books depicting in a popular fashion the American way of life, are greatly needed. While providing ships and armaments we must give a friendly thought to those men upon whom the effectiveness of the services and the regular transportation of supplies and necessities depends. A practical way, therefore, of aiding toward accomplishing total defense is to give in greater numbers than ever before the books desired by the associations who minister to our seamen.



Courtesy the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

MOSES HENRY DODGE, THE FIRST CHILD BORN IN INDIANA. AS HENRY DODGE, HE BECAME GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN AND LATER SENATOR FROM THE STATE. FROM AN OIL PORTRAIT BY J. C. MARINE, WHICH HANGS IN THE GALLERY OF THE MUSEUM OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN AT MADISON

The Cradle of the States

III. The First Babies of the Midwest

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ

“ . . . IF YOU SEE ANYONE coming to this part of the country, please send me a plank cradle for poor little Patrick. His poor little back is full of hard lumps and skinned all over, lying on nothing but a cradle George made out of one-half of a hollow



CHARLOTTE "OUISSONSIN" CLARK VAL CLEVE, AN "EARLY" BABY OF WISCONSIN, WHO WAS BORN AT LAKE WINNEBAGO WHILE HER PARENTS, LIEUTENANT AND MRS. NATHAN CLARK OF CONNECTICUT, PAUSED BRIEFLY ON THEIR JOURNEY TOWARD THE JUNCTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND ST. PETER'S RIVERS IN MINNESOTA, WHERE A NEW FORT WAS TO BE ESTABLISHED FOR A GROWING NATION

log, with a piece (of wood?) on one end for a pillow. The poor child has a hard time, for he hain't got but two shirts in the world, and both of them are made of nettle bark, that almost scratches him to death. Great dents and whelps (whelts?) are all over the poor little creatures back. I don't want to have any more children if the poor little things are to be treated in this way. He (George) said it was the very thing—it would make them tough and they could stand Bare and Deer hunting."

Such is the extract from a letter of one of the pioneer women of this section written to her sister living in a comparatively luxurious settlement in Kentucky.

The nettle bark shirts to which the mother refers were fashioned from linen made from the lint of nettles; or from linsey which was a combination of nettle lint and buffalo wool. Neither sounds exactly comfortable!

Yet in spite of the hardships, some of these first babies lived and thrived. Here

is the record, so far as I have been able to obtain it:

OHIO

Richard Conner was a Marylander from the town of Frederick, having been born there about 1718. In his youth he was drawn by love of adventure to the western frontier, and while with the Shawnees in the Scioto country, possibly as a captive, he met a young white woman named Margaret Boyer, who with her sister had been held captive by the Indians from childhood. The chief of the Shawnees had married the sister and Richard Conner, after agreeing to pay a large sum for Margaret, finally obtained the chief's permission to marry her.

Richard Conner took his bride to a "sort of tavern built of logs well shingled with nails." Here one night the Moravian missionary, David Zeisberger, spent the night, and after the Moravians had established the town of Schoenbrunn as a Christian Indian village, the Conners expressed a wish to join the community, one account saying that Richard brought his wife here to remain while he himself went among the Shawnees to find their older son, who had been taken by the tribe. He finally succeeded in ransoming him, and afterward remained with his wife at Schoenbrunn, where on August 27, 1775, their son John was born. Some Ohio historians say he is the first white child whose birth has been established in that state.

In 1781 when the missions were broken up, the Conners followed the Moravian captives to Sandusky, where they remained for a time. Later Richard and his wife went to Michigan, where he acquired a large tract of land. The child born at Schoenbrunn, however, followed the Moravian missionary Zeisberger in all his wanderings.

Schoenbrunn has recently been made a State Memorial and a replica of the Conner cabin has been erected. This was not, however, the cabin in which the baby John was born.

While the baby is considered the first white baby born in Ohio, a book called "Ohio Annals" states that another baby, also called John, born to the missionaries John Ludwig Roth and Maria Agnes Roth, was the first, coming into the world at

Gnadenhutzen mission in the present Tuscarawas County on July 4, 1773. The same record states that while this John was "the first white child born in the valley", it is claimed that the white wife of a French officer gave birth to a child at Fort Junandat on the Sandusky as early as 1754, while Ohio was French territory.

INDIANA

Two young people played their parts in the American Revolution. One, Israel Dodge, entered the service of the Continental Army at seventeen and served as a second lieutenant. At fifteen he had shipped on a slave vessel to Africa. The second, Nancy Ann Hunter, a girl of eleven, had been born in Pennsylvania of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Her parents moved to Kentucky and with their daughter were soon among the settlers crowded into a Kentucky fort, menaced both by starvation and Indians in the British service.

A cow, one of the settler's most precious insurances against starvation, was allowed to graze close by the walls, but one morning she wandered farther than usual and gave birth to a calf in the shadow of the woods. A sentry from his lookout reported what had happened and the defenders inside the fort gathered to decide what to do. One after another shook their heads. It would be certain death to try to save them, they said. No one dared attempt it.

Nancy Ann Hunter had listened to the discussion and no sooner was the decision made than the girl herself ran out of the door of the fort, straight toward the cow and the new-born calf. Before either the white men in the fort or the Indians in the woods understood what she intended, she had gathered the new-born creature in her arms and turned toward the fort, while the cow, mooing anxiously, followed her.

There was a hail of arrows about the girl, some of which pierced her clothing, but she reached the fort unharmed, and the cow followed her inside to safety. Unknown to Nancy Ann a great deal of western history was at stake that day.

After the war Israel Dodge was among the early immigrants to Kentucky, and the young man married Nancy Ann a year or so later—an early marriage to be sure, but

these were not unusual in frontier history. At thirteen, on her way home to Kentucky, his wife gave birth to a son at Vincennes, Indiana. The baby was born October 12, 1782, in a house belonging to Moses Henry. The son of Israel and Nancy Dodge began having adventures almost at once, for an Indian caught a glimpse of him and started to kill him. Moses Henry interfered, demanding the reason for such bloodthirstiness, and the Indian declared that nits grew to be lice, and it was possible that if this small bit were not destroyed he might grow into a big louse and drive out the Indians!

Moses Henry, however, persuaded the Indian not to harm the child, declaring that he would soon leave Vincennes, since the mother was but passing through the vicinity.

However, the Indian's words were prophecy, for Moses Henry, as the child was named, had in later life a good deal to do with developing the middle west for the white men, and so also did his son.

Nancy Ann's first born in later life dropped the "Moses" and became known as Henry Dodge. To one of his heritage it was natural that he should follow a military career. He became a brigadier general in Missouri, leading troops in the War of 1812 and taking part against the Indians in the Black Hawk War and other uprisings.

Then he turned to civil life. He helped frame Missouri's first constitution. He became governor of the territory of Wisconsin and then served as delegate to Congress from that territory. When Wisconsin became a state, Henry Dodge was its senator. Henry Dodge declined an appointment as governor of Washington Territory, and died at Burlington, Iowa, in 1867.

This record through her oldest son is not Nancy Ann's only contribution to the development of the west. Another son of a second marriage, Dr. Lewis Fields Linn, obtained his degree from Philadelphia Medical College, and served as an army surgeon under his brigadier-general half-brother. He went to Congress from the State of Missouri and earned the designation of the "Model Senator," having, it was said, no enemies. He was author of the Platte Purchase bill, which gave the Platte Purchase to Missouri, and he was so strong in his advocacy of the Oregon Bill that he

won for himself the name, "Father of Oregon." No less than four western states—Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Oregon—had counties named for him. The State of Missouri erected a monument over his grave.

One may say that Nancy Ann cradled the whole west in her arms. She has the unique distinction of having two sons and a grandson serving in Congress at the same time, a triumvirate which has never been equalled.

It is altogether possible, of course, that her oldest son was not actually the first baby to be born inside the present boundaries of Indiana. Under the influence of Father DeBeaubeois from Kaskaskia, families were located at Vincennes as early as 1731, and previous to that the French had small forts along the rivers. But there seems to be no record at present available of an earlier birth in this territory.

ILLINOIS

White men first settled in the portion of Illinois which is in the vicinity of the present Peoria, and the gentle Pere Marquette was the first white man to see the country, establishing a mission at Peoria Lake in the fall of 1673, where it is probable the first white baby was born. There were three (different) French villages at Peoria, and "while there is in existence a list of the inhabitants no records of births are included." It is, however, quite safe to assume that the first white baby born in Illinois had French parents.

The first baptism of record, according to a historian of Illinois, was at the French village of Kaskaskia, and was for one Peter Accho, baptised by James Gravier, March 20, 1695. It is assumed that Peter was a baby, and assumed also that both his parents were white.

MICHIGAN

The first permanent settlement established west of Montreal was the French post at Detroit, known as Fort Pontchartrain and intended as a permanent center for French power and commerce by its founder, Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac.

This man came of an excellent but poor family in the Pyrenees and married Made-moiselle Marie Therese Guyon, a native of Quebec, related to the Duke of Lazon.



REPLICAS OF THE CONNER CABIN, SCHOOLHOUSE AND CHURCH, WHICH HAVE BEEN ERECTED AT THE SCHOENBRUNN STATE MEMORIAL IN NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO. THE CABIN (AT THE RIGHT) IS NOT INTENDED AS A REPLICA OF THE CABIN IN WHICH OHIO'S FIRST WHITE BABY WAS BORN, BUT THE CABIN IN WHICH THE FAMILY RESIDED

The post of which La Mothe dreamed and which he had been able to persuade the King of France to found, had fifty log cabins built for settlers, with parchment windows shuttered with hinged slabs and roofs of slabs chinked with clay and moss. There was a log church with bright tin steeple topping a belled turret, and a windmill for the grinding of flour. Bastions were at the corners and about the palisaded walls ran a moat.

Cadillac himself had arrived in the summer of 1701,* and Madame Cadillac and their five children, together with Madame Alphonse Tonti, after a three weeks journey in deep cedar boats and canoes, came in the autumn. For Madame Cadillac insisted on following her husband, saying gently to those who attempted to dissuade her from the terrible journey and the dangers of the frontier, "When a woman loves her husband, no place where he is can be dangerous."

Her companion and fast friend, Therese Tonti, was the wife of Alphonse Tonti, the second in command at the new fort. Both Therese Tonti and her husband were of Italian birth.

The arrival at the fort of the two women and the Cadillac children was a spectacular

affair, for it was well known by this time that it was always wise to make an impression on the Indians. The two women were garbed therefore in their best costumes, and were escorted by soldiers in blue coats and white lacings, being met by a salute of musketry, as well as by their husbands, the two commanders, who were garbed in their official regalia which included much gold lace.

At Fort Pontchartrain under the banner of the fleur-de-lis was born the Tonti's infant, the first white child, it is said, born west of the Great Lakes, and here alas! he died, after being weaned, "for there was no milk at the fort." Following the child's death Cadillac at once made arrangements for importing cattle to the settlement. Five of Cadillac's thirteen children were born at the settlement.

WISCONSIN

This territory, which belonged in turn to Spain, France, Great Britain, and the United States, has a colorful history from the year 1634 when Samuel de Champlain sent Jean Nicollet on an exploring expedition westward. This Norman, expecting to find Orientals in the Kingdom of the Grand Khan at the end of his journey, took with him a mandarin's robe embroidered with

* There is some disagreement concerning dates.

flowers and birds, thinking that the familiar garb might make him the more welcome to the peoples of the East.

For a century and a half this "land of lakes" was the outpost of fur traders. With this roving population there is, according to its historians, no way of discovering who the parents of Wisconsin's first white baby may have been, nor where such a child might have been born.

However, there is an "early" baby born here, about whom a good deal is known, since she herself wrote her memoirs. She was born at Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin, while her parents paused briefly on their journey toward the junction of the Mississippi and St. Peter's Rivers in Minnesota where a new fort was to be established for a growing nation, and to which the baby's father, Lieutenant Nathan Clark of Connecticut, had been ordered.

The wife of Lieutenant Clark, who was to become the mother of this baby, would not listen to any proposal of a separation from her husband, but insisted that she would accompany him to his new post, taking with her their son of a year and a half old. She made the trip from Connecticut by stage to Buffalo, thence by schooner to Detroit. From that place the regiment destined for the new fort journeyed by water to Green Bay and then went up the Fox River to Lake Winnebago. Two other women were in the party, Mrs. Leavenworth, wife of the commander then in charge of the regiment, and Mrs. Gooding, with some young daughters.

After a portage the party descended the "Ouisconsin" (Wisconsin), at the mouth of which stood a rude barracks known as old Fort Crawford, together with a settlement of French called *Prairie du Chien*.

Just at this juncture, scarcely an hour after her arrival, Mrs. Clark's second child was born and named Charlotte for her mother, to which the officers added a second name—"Ouisconsin."

Almost immediately after the baby's birth, July 1, 1819, the mother and the little boy of a year and a half were seized with fever and ague, so that Charlotte Ouisconsin was deprived of all "natural nourishment," and afterwards she told that her father could never speak of the experience with-

out a shudder, for he had vainly scoured the whole country about Lake Winnebago for suitable food for the ill mother and her two children. The regiment's supplies had suffered many misfortunes and the pork barrels had leaked so badly that the contents were musty, and as for the flour, that was "solid blue mould to a depth of three inches."

Nevertheless, with the feeble mother, the ill boy, and the little daughter of the regiment sucking on "pap made of musty flour and sweetened water, tied up in a rag," the expedition finally made the ascent of the Mississippi, the women and children in keel boats propelled by poles. The baby, in spite of her handicap so far as food was concerned, "grew wonderfully and bade fair to be a marvel of size and strength."

They arrived that fall at the mouth of St. Peter's River, where they had been ordered to halt, and the journey was ended, though for weeks the boats remained their only shelter. Meanwhile trees were cut near the site of Mendota and a temporary stockade inclosed log houses.

That first winter in Minnesota was very cold. There were fierce winds and storms, and one night the entire roof of the Clark cabin blew off, while from the way the chimney swayed, it seemed as though all the walls would collapse. The Lieutenant braced himself against the chimney and called to his wife and son to run to safety. At the same time the baby was pushed, cradle and all, underneath the bed. After the worst was over and Charlotte Ouisconsin was drawn out from her hiding place, she clapped her hands and cooed with delight, seeming "to take it all as something designed for her amusement."

In the spring more comfortable quarters were built. At that time, too, Colonel Leavenworth was relieved by Colonel Josiah Snelling; and soon Wisconsin's early baby was joined by Minnesota's "first."

Naturally when this daughter of the regiment, as she delighted to call herself, grew up, she did not desert the life to which she was accustomed, but married a military man, Major General Van Cleave.

IOWA

In this portion of the country a triangular section was set aside in Lee County

for the use of the half-breeds of the Sac and Fox Indians, and in due time they were given clear title to the land, with the inevitable result that many of them at once sold their acres to white settlers. A physician, Dr. Isaac Galland—some spell the name, Gallard—was one of the first to gain possession. He organized the settlement of Ah-wi-pe-tuck.

Moses Stillwell, a carpenter by trade and a steamboat agent by appointment, was also an early settler, and his wife was probably the first white woman to make a permanent residence in Iowa, coming to what is now Keokuk in 1828. On November 22, 1829, the first white child—a girl—was born to Moses and Maria Stillwell and named Margaret. On February 4, 1830, Mrs. Galland (Gallard) gave birth to a daughter, Eleanor.

The first white child born outside the Half-Breed Tract, and the first male child born in Iowa arrived at Muscatine, on September 30, 1831. His name was John H. Ludlow.

The birth of children in Iowa's frontier settlements were momentous events in the lives not only of their parents but of the neighbors as well. "Even as late as 1836, the birth of a child at Heeb's Bottoms, near Dubuque, was the signal for two hundred miners to march in a body to the home and personally congratulate the mother and child."

MISSOURI

In 1700 Jesuit missionaries established the first settlement of white persons in Mis-

souri. This was known as Tamaroa and was within the limits of the present city of St. Louis. Although this was at first an Indian mission station, a number of French from east of the Mississippi settled there, some of them possibly having their families with them.

However, the first permanent white settlement in what is now Missouri, was made at Ste. Genevieve, but the exact date of its founding is unknown, though it may have been before 1732. There is a record of baptisms in 1786, when it is stated that out of a total of thirty-seven baptized, eleven were Indians. It is altogether probable there were white babies in this baptismal group, which took place in the year spoken of as l'annee des grandes eaux (the year of the great waters), not because of the baptisms, however, but because of flood conditions which existed.

The second permanent settlement of white persons within the limits of the present state was at St. Louis, and was

founded by Pierre Laclède Linguest in 1764. The first child born here in Sept. 1765, was John B. Guion, the son of Amable Guion, Sr., a stone mason by trade, and Margaret Blondeau (Madame Guion). The name Guion may possibly be another way of spelling the Quebec name of Guyon, to which family Madame Cadillac—one of the first two white women to arrive at the French fort in Michigan—belonged.



THE LANDING OF MADAME CADILLAC AND MADAME ALPHONSE TONTI AT THE FRENCH POST, FORT PONTCHARTRAIN. THE ORIGINAL OF THIS PAINTING IS IN THE DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY

The St. Louis baby died at the age of fifty years.

ARKANSAS

Whether Arkansas' first baby was born in John Law's duchy, on the Arkansas River, in 1718 is not known, but it appears probable. The duchy was financed by the famous, or infamous, Company of the West, and the transaction was later referred to as the Mississippi Bubble. The duchy was deserted within a few years.

Whereupon a trading post was founded on the river by an emissary of the Duke of Orleans to serve "as a connecting point" between settlements in the Illinois country and others in lower Louisiana, and "to facilitate the introduction of horses, mules and cattle."

The Arkansas Post became a center of trade and government. But since France ceded this country to Spain in 1762 it is possible a Spanish baby was the first to be born there. At any rate in 1765 it is reported that eight houses stood without the forest occupied by as many families, who subsisted mostly by hunting, and who sent every season to New Orleans "great quantities of bears' oil, tallow, salted buffalo meat and a few skins." Between that period and 1800 "a quite considerable town had grown up," and it is said that Francis Varsier was born at this post and baptized there in 1793. "His father and mother," says the record, "were both natives of this region, from forbears that came from the south of France."

In 1800 the first child of American parents made his presence known. In that year William Patterson was one of three men who "moved from Kentucky to Arkansas and settled three miles south of the St. Francis River at a point known as the Little Prairie, on the bank of the Mississippi River." Here his son John Patterson was born during the year. His father cut the large cane where the city of Helena now stands and "built a rude warehouse for storing goods and provisions for the accommodation of barge shipping, as there were no steamboats in that day." In 1804 William Patterson became a Methodist Circuit rider for the West.

LOUISIANA

Since New Orleans has retained in large measure both its French architecture and character, it is fitting that a French manuscript written in 1751-53 and purchased in that country about fifty years ago should preserve not only a record of that founding but mention of New Orleans' first white baby. Part of the translated form is quoted:

"In 1718, Monsieur de Bienville, General Commandant of Louisiana, arrived with six vessels, loaded with provisions and men. These were thirty workmen, all convicts; six carpenters and four Canadians. There were also Monsieur Pradel, appointed Commander of the future city; Monsieur Chassin, Intendant of Commerce; and Monsieur Dreux, who was the first to establish a plantation at about one and a quarter leagues from New Orleans, that he called Gentilli, now commonly written Gentilly.

"M. de Bienville cut the first cane, MM. Pradel and Dreux the second, and tried to open a passage through the dense canebrake from the river to the place where the barracks were to be.

"A child by the name of Belair was the first babe born in New Orleans. . . ."

TEXAS

Explorers, treasure seekers, traders, from Spain, France and England—and a little later from the American colonies—have traced out the paths of Texas, so it is impossible to ascertain when the first white child was born there, or anything definite as to the nationality of the parents, though it would seem possible that they may have been Spanish.

The modern history of Texas, however, began in 1821 when Moses Austin obtained permission from the Mexican Government to locate three hundred American families there. The son, Stephen Austin, established the first permanent American settlement, and following this, thousands of Americans east of the Mississippi flocked to the undeveloped land of Texas.

In the first two paragraphs of some personal memoirs of Jesse Burnham are revealed the character of these first settlers, parents doubtless of some of the earliest settlement's children. Between the lines one can see clearly the source of the bravery which has made the word "Alamo" famous forever.

"I was born in Kentucky, Madison County, Sept. 15th, 1792, being the youngest son of seven. My father died when I was quite young, and my mother moved to Tennessee in my sixteenth year and settled in Red Fork County, near Shelbyville. We were very poor.

"In my twentieth year, I married an orphan girl, named Temperance. I was still poor. I made rails for a jack-leg blacksmith, and had him make me three knives and forks, and I put handles to them. My wife sold the stockings she was married in, made by her own hands—for a set of plates, and spun and wove cloth for sheets and tick for feathers. I traded for a small piece of land and then we were ready for housekeeping. We used gourds for cups."

One of Texas' "important events" is included, not because the baby was one of the first, even among the American emigrants, since the birth did not take place until 1834, but because the report of the occurrence as told by the sister, Mrs. Dilue Harris, has a timelessness which is appealing.

Dilue was the daughter of Dr. Pleasant W. Rose, a Texas settler who came to that country at the time of the American influx. During the winter when the small sister was born, there was, according to Dilue, such a scarcity of corn the settlers had to do without bread. Neither was there flour, coffee, bacon or lard, while the sugar was made from cane and was as black as tar. Fortunately, however, there was plenty of milk, butter, venison and small game. Here are Dilue's words:

"We had been six weeks on the farm. Mother, sister Ella, and I had not been far from home, and mother promised us we should soon go and visit Mrs. Roark's children. . . . To my great delight I found a little sister had arrived while we were gone. The next thing in order was naming the babe. I wanted to call her Louisiana. Father said we should vote for her name. Mother, brother and sister voted Missouri and father for Texas. The majority ruled and she was name Missouri."

Missouri Rose brings back memories of the record concerning the birth and death in Bermuda of that other first baby—"Bermuda Rose."

OKLAHOMA

There is scant possibility of knowing positively what white children were the

first to be born in Oklahoma. The first permanent white settlement, however, was made in 1796 by a French family named Chouteau.

After 1796 there were many traders in the area that is now Oklahoma; some of these had families and some of them had Indian wives.

The first missionaries came to Oklahoma in 1821 and established Union Mission, and some of these missionaries no doubt had children born to them.

Even before the portion of land in Oklahoma often referred to incorrectly as the Cherokee Strip* was thrown open for settlement, cattlemen erected temporary dwellings and ranged their cattle there. Among such men was Albert M. Colson, a native of New York, who had lived for some years in Kansas where he had married Mary Goldy.

With his wife he came to the grazing land in Oklahoma and built a dwelling, where on March 3, 1879, their golden-haired, blue-eyed daughter was born. Since she was the first white baby to be born in the so-called "strip" the cattlemen were delighted and made a great fuss over her, each of them presenting her with a steer as a birthday gift.

Such generosity was repaid by allowing them to name her, and they called the baby after the fawns which skipped over the prairie—Fawnie, since she seemed to resemble these dainty creatures. Her middle name was for her mother, who lived only a few weeks after the child's birth. These details were furnished by Fawnie's stepsister, Katie Garretson Schaffhausen. Fawnie Colson is living in Caldwell, Kansas, and is married to Ernest D. Luder.

KANSAS

Some years ago the State Historical Society of Kansas prepared a list of its first children, referring to the result, "not as perfect but very nearly so." The first five entries of that list are quoted here:

1828. Boone, Napoleon. Born at Kaw Agency, Jefferson County, August 22, son of Daniel Morgan and grandson of Daniel Boone. He died single May 20, 1850, in California.

* The actual Cherokee Strip was in Kansas.

1828. Dougherty, Lewis B. Born at Fort Leavenworth, Dec. 7, son of Major John Dougherty. Living at Liberty, Mo. (since deceased).

1830. Dillon, Susanna Adams. Born at Shawnee (Methodist) Mission, Johnson County, Jan. 12; daughter of Daniel Yoacham and Rosanna May, from Tennessee. Married Wm. J. Dillon; husband deceased. Mrs. Dillon still living in Kansas City, Mo. (refers to time list was prepared—1905-06).

1831. Johnson, Alexander McAlister. Born at Shawnee (Methodist) Mission, Johnson County, July 18, 1831, son of Rev. Thos. Johnson and Sarah T. Davis, who were married Sept. 7, 1830. Died August 15, 1831.

1832. Johnson, Alexander Soule. Born at Shawnee (Methodist) Mission, July 11, son of Rev. Thos. Johnson and Sarah T. Davis. Died at Dallas, Tex., Dec. 9, 1904.



FAWNIE MAE COLSON, THE FIRST WHITE BABY TO BE BORN IN THE CHEROKEE "STRIP OF OKLAHOMA" WHO NOW RESIDES IN CALDWELL, KANSAS

While Thomas Johnson Greene and Mary Elizabeth Greene, born at the Shawnee Methodist Mission to Rev. Jesse and Mary Greene, are the seventeenth entry on this list, note is made of them here since they were twins and twins apparently are scarce among "first babies of the states." Their birthday was Sept. 5th, 1840. Incidentally the twins both married Crenshaws, the wife of Thomas being the half-sister of the husband of Mary Elizabeth. The twins' father,

Rev. Jesse Greene, was, it is claimed, responsible for the establishment of the Methodist missions in this territory. His wife was Mary Todd, who had been born in Bristol, England, and came to this country at the age of six.

It is interesting also to note that in the list of forty-four births before 1854 the Johnsons figure in all nine times, five of the children dying in infancy, a toll which tells its own story of life on the frontier. Besides these, at least three other children who grew into adult life are recorded.

In the report of Napoleon Boone's death in California there is demonstrated the westward movement of America's pioneers. The Boone family crossed the continent in three generations — from the Yadkin to the Pacific.

Major John Dougherty, father of Lewis Bissell Dougherty, was apparently not content to be the father of the *second* baby in Kansas, but later in this list will be found again as the father of a *first* baby in what became another state. Lewis

Bissell Dougherty wrote an interesting account of his later experiences on the Oregon Trail; and left four children.

At the end of the list of Kansas' first babies, from which this material has largely been taken, there is a statement that it is probably incomplete, and that a James Murphy claims to have been born in Kansas in 1820, while W. F. Osborn was said to have been born there in 1827.

In Memoriam

We announce with sorrow the passing, on October 16, 1940, of Mrs. Emma F. Thomas (Charles S.) of Denver, Colorado, Vice President General, 1915-1917.



A PHOTOGRAPH, MADE IN 1884, OF ZELIE CONSTANCE SIMON GRISARD AND TWELVE OF HER THIRTEEN THEN LIVING GRANDCHILDREN. THEY ARE: WILL D. GRISARD (STILL LIVING) OF PUEBLO, COLORADO; BETTIE DUFOUR SMITH, EMMA DUFOUR ROBINSON, RUDOLPH GRISARD, JOHN SIMON GRISARD, ADELIA GRISARD, FREDERIC D. GRISARD, GEORGE C. DUBACH, LUCILLA JAGERS PROTSMAN, EMMA GRISARD BAKER, LOUISA D. GRISARD (STILL LIVING) OF HANNIBAL, MISSOURI; AND PAUL GRISARD (STILL LIVING) OF POUCHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

The Swiss of the Red River Country

NELLIE P. WALDENMAIER

EARLY in the Spring of the year 1821 there was assembled, from the cantons of Neuchatel, Vaud, Geneva and Berne in Switzerland, a group of some 165 persons determined to come to America where they had high hopes of finding a land flowing freely with milk and honey. These hopes were conceived and fed by propagandist pamphlets, systematically circulated, which told of The Red River country where oranges, bananas and other tropical fruits flourished and where each head of a family could have, rent free, for a period of three years, land enough to support his family.

It mattered not that these innocent hopefuls were, for the most part, clockmakers, musicians, pastry cooks and mechanics knowing no more of farming than they apparently did of geography. They assembled near the city of Basle where they were loaded on two barges which carried them down the Rhine to Rotterdam. There they boarded three sailing vessels bound for the settlement already established by Lord Selkirk in what is now Manitoba, Canada. Be it said in justice to this philanthropic Scotsman that he could not have been responsible for the deception of the trusting

Switzers since he died in France six months before their departure from their homeland. The immigrant colony was under the direct leadership of Captain Rudolph May, a former subordinate of Lord Selkirk.

It was well that the colonists started in the Spring because four full months elapsed before they finally landed at York Factory which is at the mouth of the Nelson River where it flows into Hudson's Bay. During this long voyage the little sailboats were held captive by icebergs and the irrepressible young folks passed the time dancing on the ice by the light of the *Aurora Borealis*. Native Esquimaux came to visit the ships and that was a source of great surprise to the Swiss since they thought they were going to a tropical climate. However they had an abiding faith in the wisdom of the Lord and trusted Him to bring their boats safely to port. We have the name of but one of the boats—The Lord Nelson.

Up to this time in Canadian history there had existed in the Assiniboine country two powerful trading companies, the Northwest Fur Trading Company and The Hudson's Bay Company. There was great rivalry and at times armed conflict between these two groups. This conflict had been especially violent immediately preceding the arrival of the Swiss colonists. It was not until later in that same year, 1821, that peace was achieved between the two groups by the agreement which is referred to in Canadian history as the "Union." Because of this state of turmoil the short summer had slipped away without any preparation having been made for feeding and sheltering the expected colonists. Having arrived at York Factory, they were obliged to leave most of their belongings at that post with a promise that they would receive them the following Spring. Taking with them only the absolute necessities, they were placed aboard small boats which were poled up the Nelson River to Fort Douglass, which was at the site of the present city of Winnipeg. The distance from York Factory to Fort Douglass is 845 miles and this part of the journey consumed twenty days.

Fort Douglass was guarded against the Indians by a regiment of Swiss mercenaries known as the De Meurons. These bold warriors had been in the employ of Lord

Selkirk for several years and had served their purpose very efficiently though at times highhandedly. When Captain May arrived with his Swiss immigrants these soldiers of fortune lost no time in marrying all the marriageable maidens from their home country. It was to these same De Meurons that the bewildered newcomers owed their preservation that first hard winter. Food was scarce and the Indians none too friendly. The price of wheat was two dollars a bushel and was ground in small hand coffee mills. (One of these mills, used by a family of these settlers, is owned by the writer.) Sugar cost a dollar a pound and salt was a dollar a quart. By Spring there was no food to be had except fish which was eaten without salt. There came a terrible scourge of grasshoppers which devoured the spring plantings.

This was the last straw for some of the homesick Swiss. In coming to the Red River settlement they had in mind the Red River of the South in Louisiana where they would have lived among French speaking people. After one awful winter of starvation and freezing among the Scotch with whom they could not satisfactorily converse, five families of the Swiss decided to go to Louisiana on foot and by batteaux! We have the names of four of these families who left the main group. They were Simon, Dubach, Chetlaine and Droz.

The head of the Simon family was Jean Jaques Simon who had with him his wife Henriette and his daughter Zelig Constance. The latter was thirteen years old when she left Switzerland and in 1884 she wrote a letter in which she told what she could remember of that long journey. She says, "From that time [the Spring of 1822] my father decided to leave the colony. He chartered two boats with two hunters to row and provide us with game. Arrived at Pembina (now in Minnesota) which at that time was considered to be English territory, we found the Sioux Indians on the warpath which made travelling by water too dangerous, so we hired two carts with two guides who drove cattle for Lord Selkirk and with the two hunters for protection, we went from Pembina to the River St. Peter (now Minnesota). Mamma and

except dear Zelia from Sophia thy friend
 Each wish that can friendship endear
 May the blessings of heaven propitiously send
 Long health and a happy New Year

May all the enjoyments that providence allows
 Thy life long continue to bless
 May love and esteem weave a wreath for thy brow
 and beauty be crowned with success

When this you see
 Remember me

SD

Sophia Dufour
 to Zelia & Simon

A NEW YEAR GREETING FROM SOPHIA DUFOUR TO ZELIA C. SIMOND

myself were the first white women to cross the prairies and the danger was terrible. When leaving Pembina all the halfbreeds and Canadians said it would not be three days before the Indians would be dancing with the scalps of those two white women, but God protected us though many times I came near being captured. At Lac Traverse we were obliged to stop quite a time as it was just the time that the Indians were there to receive their annuities from the government." While at this place the Simon family was joined by several others from the original colony. Among these Zelia mentions the Chetlains and the Quinches. She continues, "At that time we were cutting trees to make our boats and we dismissed the hunters, we only had the two guides and my father who was not accustomed to work, so the other families made their canoes long before us and before we

left the place we almost died from hunger. For two whole days we had not one mouthful of food to eat; on the third day we met some Indians who were picking wild rice. They took us to their tents and fed us bountifully with soup and little pieces of meat that were cooking on a fire when we came. We stayed with them two days."

The three Simons arrived at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where Colonel Snelling was in command. Zelia Constance was taken into the home with Mrs. Snelling and her daughter. Each day Jean Jaques came and gave French lessons to the Snelling family. Thus passed the winter of 1822-23.

In the Spring of 1823 a steamboat named *The Virginia* arrived at Fort Snelling. It was the first steamboat to navigate the Mississippi River above the mouth of the Illinois River and required three weeks to

make the trip from St. Louis, since it was necessary to tie up at night and proceed only in the daytime.

Always the Simons kept in mind the French speaking people of Louisiana. So, in the spring of 1823, they left the friendly shelter of the fort and proceeded to St. Louis, where M. Simon taught for a year. Among his pupils were the children of Mr. James C. Soulard and the children of a Mr. Chouteau.

St. Louis was a very unhealthful place to live at this time and M. Simon was growing restless. The family eventually took passage on a steamboat bound for the lower Mississippi, but by the time they reached the mouth of the Ohio River they had heard of the settlement of Vaudois Swiss at Vevay, Indiana. The call of their kind was too strong to be resisted, so they got on another steamboat and ascended the Ohio to Vevay, where they were landed in the night on a river bank. When daylight came, they found that they were exactly in front of a house. Aimie

Morerod was a little boy not quite as old as Zélie Constance Simon. Before breakfast that morning, he went into the yard where a strange girl met his glance through the fence palings. He spoke to her in French and she understood him. The Morerod family took in the strangers.

Jean Jaques Simon lived only five weeks after reaching Vevay. Mme. Henriette and her daughter carried on his profession by teaching in one of the early schools in Switzerland County. Later Zélie married Frederic Louis Grisard, a native of Canton Berne, Switzerland, and they lived perma-

nently in the town where they reared a large family whose descendants are widely scattered even as families are sure to be.

And what of the remainder of those 165 colonists who left Basle in the spring of 1821? Of the first ones to leave the original settlement, we know of the actual movements of three besides the Simons. The Dubach family lost the head of their clan, Aaron, on the long trek over the northern

prairie. It is said that he ate wild parsnips and died. The others of this family must have travelled pretty much the route that the Simons took, for they settled in Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, which adjoins Switzerland County. The second generation of Dubachs intermarried with the children of Zélie Simon Grisard. Later this family moved to Hannibal, Missouri, from where their descendants have scattered.

The Chetlain family went to Galena, Illinois, and were intermarried with the Droz family. Also, in 1842, the Droz family had representatives liv-

ing in Lafayette Parish, Louisiana.

As for the others of the original colony, authorities differ as to their exact movements. It is certain, however, that most of them migrated to the United States in 1826 following a devastating flood of the Red River. Many of them settled in Minnesota where they were the first white settlers occupying the land as squatters before it was opened for settlement. For the most part they stayed near St. Paul. Many of the De Meurons came with them. In 1826, two hundred and forty-three Swiss and De Meurons moved into the United States via



THE THREE DAUGHTERS OF ZELIE CONSTANCE SIMON AND FREDERIC LOUIS GRISARD: LOUISA GRISARD DUBACH, ZELIE C. GRISARD DUFOUR, LUCILLA GRISARD JAGERS

Lac Traverse, and sixty others went to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In this they were aided by the Hudson's Bay Company.

From the Transactions of the Historical Society of Manitoba, 1888-1889, we have the following record of the 1821 Swiss colony, it being a translation of their passport, together with a list of the heads of families and the number of persons in each family.

"Swiss Confederation"

"Under the direction of the central police of the town and republic of Berne, invites all the authorities charged with the maintenance of order for the good of the public, to give liberty of passage to the persons named in the following pages, all residents of Switzerland, to depart for the Red River in Northern America, passing via Rotterdam, where they will embark under the direction of Captain Rudolph May of that city, with a recommendation to give them aid and assistance in case of need, which favor will be reciprocated. This sheet has been delivered for the term of this voyage. Made at Berne the third of May 1821. The Director, in his absence, M. Steiger, Adjutant;

The Chief Secretary, M. Rosehi."

Then follow the seals and signatures of the public officials—Ministre de Raviere, Legation des Pays Bas le Maintecendra Canton Basle, Stadt Coblenz.

	<i>Number of Family</i>
Alphonse Humbert Droz	4
Jean Pierre Creutlet	7
Abram Perret	6
Frederic Louis Stram	7

Veuve (widow) Susanne Aberli	7
Sigismond Flotron	8
Chretien Rychener	4
Abram Louis Marchand	7
Joseph Mundwyler	1
Benoit Schaub	1
David Houriet	2
Veuve (widow) Lydie Fournier	5
Veuve (widow) Philippine Droz	3
Chritien Rothenbuhler	2
Philip Shirmer	1
Samuel Scheidegger	7
Jean Louis Ginand	1
Rodolphe Wyss	1
Jean Jaques Simon	3
Chretien Aebersold	4
Louis Jaques Ostertag	1
Pierre Rindisbacher	7
Louis Engle de Douanne	1
Jonas Pierre Guinand	1
Theodor Duboir	1
Jean Daniel Tissot	1
Philippe Schirmer (twice set down)	1
Jean Nicholas Longechamp	1
Benjamin Ligier	3
Aaron Dubach	5
David Hoerner	7
Victor Robert	1
Frederic Diaison	1
Alfred Quinche	1
Frederic Cuhe	1
Julien Sunier	1
Marguerite Grimm	1
Jean Duwmun	1
Frederic Henri Diaion	1
Jean Heber	4
Salome Knechtly	2
Catarine Bunzly	1
David des Combes	5
David Monier	11
Louis Chatelain	3
Charles Junot	2
Nicholas Hoffman	5
Jaques Langer	1
Louis Meroz	2
Edouard Haine	1
August Guelberth	1
Charles Gobur	1
Jean Kocher	1
Edouard Piaget	1
Jaques Lamblet	1
Jean Weiss	3
Mme. Jonas Pierre de Guinand	2

Caretaker

BETTY ELISE DAVIS

*They said he should not stay there all alone.
That he'd be lonesome, and of course his age
Was much against him. Then he might take
cold
When winter rain and icy storms would
rage.
But I knew how he longed for days and
nights,*

*To spend in rooms with crowded ghosts of
years;
To wander with a freedom unrestrained
Along a backward path of laughs and tears;
To dream before his fire undisturbed;
Or walk at will upon his own dear sod,
Caretaker of his mansion and his dreams,
Until he saw the beckoning hand of God.*



Photograph by Louise Pote, Hyattsville, Maryland

THE ALVA BELMONT HOUSE IN WASHINGTON, WHICH NOW SERVES AS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S PARTY

A House Dedicated to Equal Rights for Women

IVY LINDSLEY

DUDDINGTON Manor, Cerne Abbey Manor, or Alva Belmont House, call it what you may, is still the stately old house at 144 B Street, N. E., in Washington, D. C., which has served as the headquarters for the National Women's Party since 1929. Strange, and prophetic, that Margaret Brent, one of the first women in America to hold legal rights, should have managed the large estate, of which the site of Duddington Manor is a part; a house which is perpetually dedicated to equal rights for women. It is as though her in-

fluence, her demands for women's recognition, is a direct heritage to the women of today.

Alva Belmont House has a long, varied, and illustrious past. It is believed to be the oldest house in the District proper, and is closely associated with the early history of Maryland. When Sir George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, was granted a tract of land in America by the Crown, in the chivalrous manner of the day, he named the province for the Queen of Charles I, Henrietta Marie, daughter of Henry IV of



Photograph by Louise Pote, Hyattsville, Maryland

THE SPACIOUS HALLWAY AND CURVING STAIRWAY. A BUST OF MRS. BELMONT IS AT THE BASE OF THE STAIRWAY

Navarre. It was called Terra Marica, meaning Maryland. Some token being necessary, Calvert was stipulated to deliver an Indian arrow at the Castle of Windsor each year on Tuesday of Easter week.

In 1663, George Thompson, lawyer and important political figure, acquired a thousand acres from Lord Baltimore, naming it "Duddington Manor." He leased it in 1670 to Thomas Notley for 40,000 pounds

of tobacco, and "one pepper corn." According to this agreement, the lease was to hold for one thousand years. During the following year, Notley's title was corrected, and the name of his property changed to "Cerne Abbey Manor." This was the first of a long list of owners whose names have made pages in history. Notley came of an old and noted family of Dorset, the Sydehams of Coombs. He attained the

highest honor accorded a public figure, that of Deputy Governor of the Province.

Notley Rozier, godson of Governor Notley and step-grandson of the third Lord Baltimore, inherited Cere Abbey Manor. In keeping with the family tradition, Notley Rozier married Jane Digges, daughter of William Digges, Lord of Warburton Manor. They were survived by one daughter, Anne Rozier, who became sole heir of Cerne Abbey Manor.

Young Anne also married well. Her first husband was Daniel Carroll, second son of Charles Carroll, who later became Attorney General. Widowed at twenty-eight, Anne married Colonel Benjamin Young, Commissioner of Crown Lands. Mother of a son by each husband, Charles Carroll and Notley Young, Anne was faced with the task of dividing Cerne Abbey Manor. This was about fifteen years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Charles Carroll received the larger tract including the site of the Capitol and of the House. Notley Young was given the remaining four hundred acres. Charles Carroll's son, Daniel, in turn inherited Cerne Abbey Manor.

On January 22, 1791, when our first President appointed commissioners to secure a permanent site for the National Government, Daniel Carroll conceded the government his lands which included the site of the Capitol and of Cerne Abbey Manor.

Later, when the city of Washington was laid out, under the agreement with the government, lot thirty-two was turned back to Daniel Carroll. This comprised a part of Capitol Hill. In 1793 he also purchased lot one, a portion of the same tract, from the United States and in 1799 the two lots were sold to Robert Sewall, who had formerly purchased lot two. Sewall was now sole owner of the lands included in the headquarters property. This same Robert Sewall, whose family is noted throughout Maryland history, is credited with the building of the first mansion on the present site of the Alva Belmont House. During Thomas Jefferson's administration, the Sewall house was rented to the Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin, renowned statesman and diplomat.

Tradition has it that this famous house

put up the only resistance when the British marched into Washington in the summer of 1814. Commodore Barney and his men fired on the advancing forces from the upper stories, killing and wounding several of the enemy and killing General Ross' horse. This last indignity so enraged the General that he immediately ordered the house burned. Some historians state that it was burned to the ground. It is certain from the marks of restoration that considerable damage was done. And much of the fine old furniture was destroyed.

Sewall rebuilt the house before his death in 1822. In his will, executed in 1820, the house is given as his Washington residence. He was buried at Poplar Hill. The house was left to his wife, Mary Brent, youngest daughter of William and Eleanor Carroll, and to their daughters during their lifetime. As the years passed, the property descended to Susan and Ellen Daingerfield, daughters of Susan I. B. Sewall and Henry Daingerfield of Virginia. Susan married John Strode Barbour, who was not only a railroad executive but a Senator from Virginia.

During the Barbour regime, the house became known as a center for social functions. With the death of Senator Barbour, Mrs. Barbour's sister, Ellen Daingerfield, became the sole owner of the property, which was included in her large estate at her death. Miss Daingerfield was a distinguished figure in Washington and is remembered for the unusual characteristic of having the watches on Capitol Hill regulated by her activities. It is said that every afternoon, summer and winter, on the stroke of four, Miss Daingerfield sallied forth for her daily drive.

A great change came to the proud old home with Miss Daingerfield's passing. After having belonged to the estate of Robert Sewall and his descendants for one hundred and twenty-three years, the house and grounds fell into neglect. Despite its sorry plight, in 1922 the unquenchable charm of the place brought it a new owner, the last to use the old home as a private residence.

Senator and Mrs. Porter H. Dale of Vermont, sentimentalists and lovers of the artistic and historic, restored the Alva Belmont House to its former beauty and dignity. The property was purchased through

Mr. Richard C. Thompson, executor of the Daingerfield estate. At this time it was often referred to as the "haunted house of Capitol Hill." Rare and beautiful furnishings were placed in the fine old rooms, and the over-grown garden, still clinging to its old-world charm, was made a place of beauty. It is said that Senator Dale planted a rose garden containing five hundred bushes. It was again one of the most gracious and hospitable homes in the city of Washington.

Seven years after the property was bought by Senator Dale, it was sold to the National Women's Party as permanent, National Headquarters. It was named the Alva Belmont House in honor of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who had generously donated the old headquarters site on Capitol Hill, which at this time was condemned in preparation for the new Supreme Court building. It was proclaimed National Headquarters in 1931, and has since welcomed women of all nations who are earnestly working for the betterment of their sex.

The Alva Belmont House still breathes the atmosphere of its gracious past. Its furnishings are a monument to the famous men and women who have lived and worked within its walls. The façade, built of hand-made brick laid in Flemish bond, retains much of its former beauty. The original kitchen and coach house are the least altered of the entire structure. An irregularity of the front basement wall is believed to mark the line of reconstruction after the British burned the house.

The stately rooms are appropriately furnished in the Colonial manner. The floors are of wide, hand-hewn timbers, and the tall panelled doors are fitted with fine old silver hinges, locks and keys. The spacious hall, running from front to back of the main building, contains a wide curving stairway with mahogany railing, at the base of which stands a marble bust of Mrs. Belmont, the work of Adelaide Johnson. The large rooms are noted for their elaborate mantels and brick fireplaces, topped by magnificent mirrors.

The room adjoining the drawing room and overlooking the garden, is used as an office by the National Chairman. This also has a collection of interesting objects.

An oil painting of the Old Capitol hangs over the mantel, flanked on either side by photographs of Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Emaline Pankhurst, British feminist. A desk, originally owned by Susan B. Anthony, stands under a painting in grisaille, symbolizing the inspired youth of Alice Paul. In these rooms are found marble busts of the noted founders of the women's movement . . . Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. These also are by Adelaide Johnson.

The dining room has its share of treasures. Secure in wall cabinets stand pieces of Mrs. Belmont's wedding china, beautiful old French porcelains and priceless crystal bowls. Here too is the coffee service of Luneville, the silver tea service once owned by Clara Barton, and charming John Hancock chairs. The second story hall, of the same dimensions as the first, is the setting for a rare statue in snowy Greek marble. This was created by the French sculptor, Prosper d'Epinay, and was exhibited at the Salon des Artistes Francais in 1902. The statue is an impressive likeness of the well-loved Sainte Jehenne d'Arc.

The spacious guest rooms have been furnished with fine old Colonial pieces, presented by founders and members. There is a desk believed to have been used by Andrew Jackson, a very wide bed once used by Thomas F. Bayard, first United States Ambassador to Great Britain and Secretary of State under Cleveland. A quaint story goes with the bed. It is said that the gentleman was very stout, that he experienced great difficulty in finding a bed of sufficient dimensions to accommodate his bulk in any degree of comfort. As a last resort, this bed was built according to his generous proportions. Florence Bayard Hillis, past National President of the Woman's Party, and daughter of Ambassador Bayard, presented the bed to the organization. In the main office, once the coach house, are two magnificent mahogany tables saved from the Old Capitol. One is from the Senate, the other from the House of Representatives.

The secluded garden, which has been opened to the public, has many charming and unusual features of interest. And many well-known women have planned and



Photograph by Louise Pote, Hyattsville, Maryland

THE BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DRAWING ROOM IN THE ALVA BELMONT HOUSE. NOTE THE INLAY CHEST AND THE CHANDELIER

worked within its confines. A few years ago, Mrs. Amy C. Ransom, wife of the noted geologist, spent many hours planting flowers and laying out the beds in their original beauty. Until about a year ago, the garden was the proud possessor of a rose bush believed to have been planted by Martha Washington, and transplanted to this garden. A lovely Dutch elm shades a corner of the garden and the coach house. And flourishing nicely is a very young giant sequoia. This remarkable specie was pre-

sented by the United States Park Service of the Department of the Interior, and was planted in honor of Susan B. Anthony on her birthday.

It is quite fitting that this gracious old home that has housed many noted figures of law and state should stand gazing serenely out over the magnificent Supreme Court building, as though demanding justice and equal rights for every free American citizen. This is the ultimate goal of the Alva Belmont House.

TRAGEDIES OF MT. AIRY WOMEN



Mary C. Littel

SERVANTS MOVED softly about the low, hand-carved bed in one of the great upstairs rooms of Mt. Airy. On that bright spring morning in the year 1770 Ariana was born and the birds in the thick English Ivy vine outside the long window whispered their approval to each other as they peeped inside the room from their hiding place. The golden daffodils in the beautiful gardens below nodded a welcome to the new baby girl, the youngest daughter of Benedict Calvert and his beautiful wife, Elizabeth.

Happy years passed swiftly away. Ariana, now a very pretty little girl, ran about the big house and gardens, laughing away the happy hours, her long brown curls tied back from her rosy cheeks with soft blue satin ribbon the color of her large eyes. As she grew older and was allowed to sit with the family at the long dining table, her beauty sparkled in the candlelight and her ready wit was loved by all who knew her.

At the age of seventeen, she was known as "Beautiful Ariana." She sat her horse well and with free heart and sparkling eyes galloped over the fields and down the long driveway to the lake in the shady woods at Mt. Airy, to pick the lovely wild flowers. On her pretty face was contentment and happiness, never dreaming of the tragedy that was soon to enter her life.

Two maiden ladies, Miss Molly and Miss Kitty Read, from South Carolina, visited Mt. Airy often with their handsome brother,

Jacob Read. On one of these occasions he met beautiful Ariana. It was love at first sight.

It was not long before young Read asked Benedict Calvert for the hand of his daughter, but her father firmly refused to consider the match. Ariana then went to her father and pleaded for their love, but her father gently told her she must marry

in her own walk of life and never to refer to the matter again. Deeply disappointed, Read returned to Carolina and Ariana, thinking time would soften her father's heart, waited. The long days passed slowly away, her happy laughter became silent as she realized she would never obtain her father's consent to marry the man she loved.

The American Revolution over, Ariana's father thought a life of gayety would help her forget. He arranged to have her attend the great balls and parties at Annapolis and she was soon a great favorite. General and Mrs. Washington invited her to accompany them to many large social gatherings. Many fine offers of marriage followed from some of the richest young men of the colony, but she refused them all. Her heart was in Carolina with young Read.

Soon she withdrew from all social gatherings, refusing to see anyone. Her health and spirits failing rapidly as the long days dragged slowly by.

Her father died about this time, and her mother, seeing the great unhappiness of her daughter, gave her consent to the engagement. A miniature, painted of Ariana at



that time, showed the hope that shone again in her lovely face. But it was too late. The strain had proved too much for Ariana's gentle nature and soon after she died of a broken heart.

Ariana is buried near her father in the old church of St. Thomas, five miles from Mt. Airy. In the dim, flickering candlelight on the altar we think we can see the lovers, united at last, and we hastily brush our hands over our eyes as we softly step out into the quiet graveyard in the fading light of evening.

IN 1796 EDWARD HENRY CALVERT brought his blushing bride, Elizabeth Biscoe, to Mt. Airy, and with a light and happy heart carried her over the low brick porch into his beautiful home, there to reign queen as long as he lived.

Elizabeth was considered a very beautiful young woman and was a great favorite in Annapolis society. She attended the large assemblies and parties there and was known as one of the loveliest young women of the provinces.

Soon after her arrival at Mt. Airy, it became a brilliant social center. All the distinguished families of the counties gathered at this lovely home of wealth and beauty.

Many children were born to this couple during the years that followed. In our mind's eye we can see Elizabeth with her children on their way to the orchards to gather fruit. They played in the shady woods, picking the lovely wild flowers, and the dogs followed close behind, barking at the fun and laughter of the children as they scampered along. When they grew tired they stopped to rest beneath the same large trees that sheltered their ancestors in the long ago.

History does not record it, but during the War of 1812, sixteen years after Elizabeth's marriage, troops rode swiftly up the long driveway to the house. They had come to take possession of Mt. Airy and make it their temporary headquarters. Elizabeth ran to spread the alarm, hurrying with other members of the family and the servants to hide the valuable jewelry and silver of the Calvert family about the house and gardens of the old mansion where it could not easily be found. After

the war, a few pieces of the treasure were recovered and placed in their old places, but most of it was never found. As long as Elizabeth lived she continued her tragic search but never succeeded in locating the hiding places of the valuables.

The story goes that after her death, she could not rest in the quiet graveyard across the low fields of Mt. Airy because all of the lost wealth was not found. On still, moonlit nights, one can see from the brick porch at the front entrance of Mt. Airy the lovely Queen Anne rose gardens in the distance. A soft blue light seems to float among the flowers. Perhaps it is the moonbeams, perhaps it is Elizabeth—who knows?

The ghost of Elizabeth goes quietly but persistently on its way, trying to find the lost treasure in the great rooms and fireplaces of Mt. Airy, floating through the dark underground passageways under the hunting lodge in the oldest part of the house and gliding down the long stairway in the front hall at night when all is still.

Perhaps if she would look "at the foot of the underground passageway—under the lily bed" she would find the hidden treasure. Then she could rest peacefully beside her husband and children in the old graveyard under the shadow of the marble image "Faith" that marks their graves, ending at last Elizabeth's lonely search for the buried treasure at old Mt. Airy.

THREE LITTLE GIRLS played under the large trees on the lawns of Mt. Airy, Eleanor, Elizabeth, and Eliza. Eleanor, who was born in 1821, grew to be a lovely young woman, who lived all her life on this beautiful estate.

It is hard to believe that she did not marry, so we must content ourselves with a mind picture of her with a tall distinguished gentleman, dancing in the stately drawing room and stealing away frequently to walk arm in arm down Lord Harry's Path between the boxwood hedge and the althea trees where all the great lovers of Mt. Airy wandered in their days of romance. Eleanor must have heard those magic words dear to every young girl's heart. . . .

Miss Eleanor, now in the winter of her
(Continued on page 65)

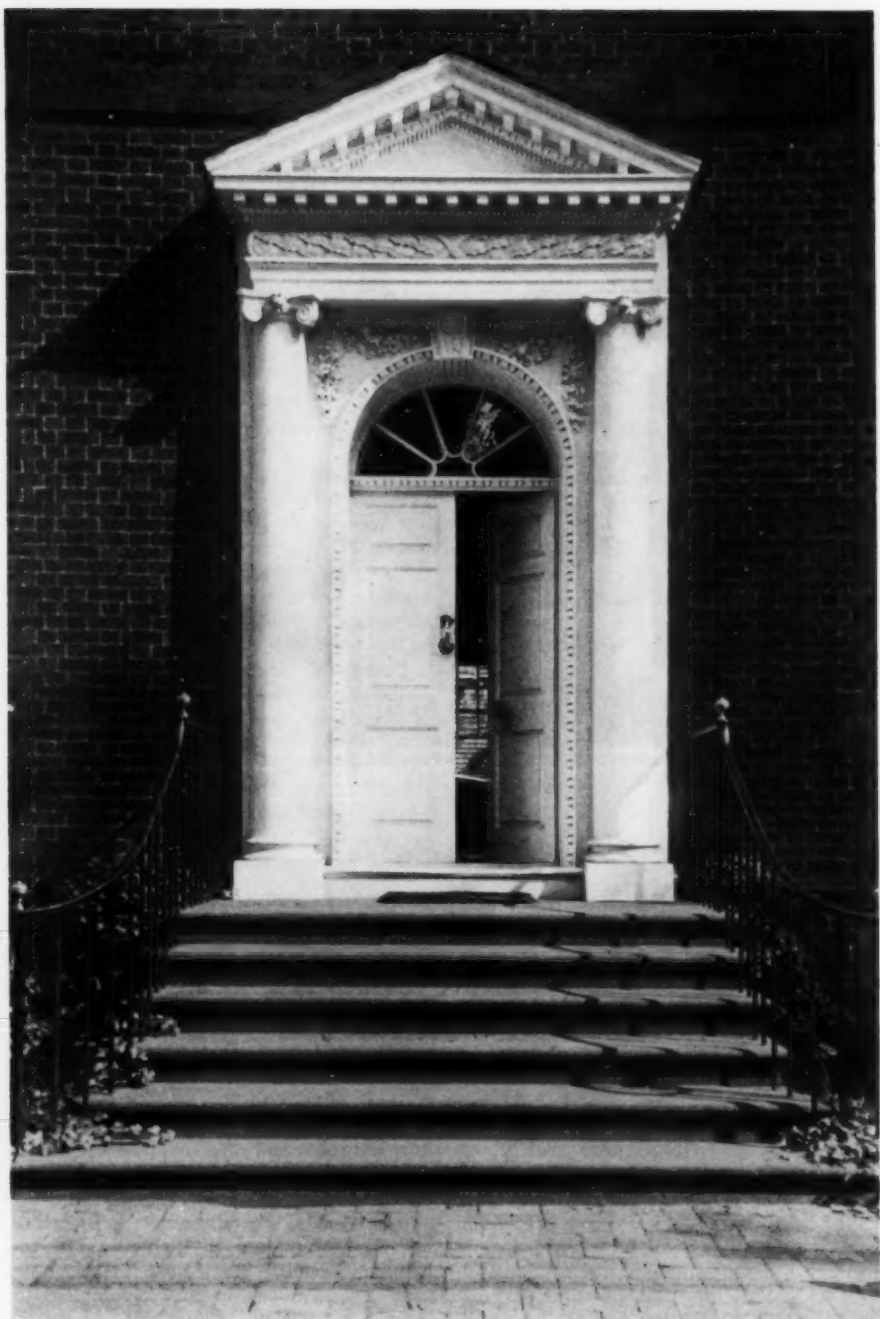


Photo by Charles H. Littel

THE DOORWAY OF THE HAMMOND-HARWOOD HOUSE IN ANNAPOLIS

A Shrine for Pilgrims of Architecture

The Hammond-Harwood House of Annapolis, Maryland

HELEN H. LAWTON

IN THE midst of a changing world, when the headlines wipe out a town, when countries lose their nationality over night and treaties are but scraps of paper, when fear overcomes incredulity, there is a quiet, steady influence in wandering through a house which has remained unchanged for over a century and a half. One realizes then that there is a beauty, a culture, a gracious way of living, that endures and one can have faith in the ultimate survival of a civilization that could produce it. On a quiet street in the little city of Annapolis, Maryland, which has retained all of its eighteenth century charm, is such a house, a perfect example of a Georgian colonial brick home.

The capital of the Province of Maryland had for years been the little town of St. Mary's City, when, in 1694, William III of England revoked the proprietary rights of the Calverts, Lords of Baltimore, and made the Province a royal colony. Francis Nicholson, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, was made the second royal governor. Experienced, energetic, he hastened to move the capital from the Catholic city at the southern extremity of the province to the Protestant Anne Arundel's Town which was situated on the splendid harbor at the mouth of the Severn River. This was the heart of the tobacco plantations whose roads were the water-ways.

This town, established on the western bank and named in 1650 for the lately deceased wife of Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, was but a cluster of frame buildings. Nicholson envisioned a city worthy of the Province. Laying out on the highest ground in back of the settlement two circles, one for Church and one for State, he planned sections for the gentfolk and for tradesmen, for shops, warehouses, wharves, and industries. Since 1683, when by Act of Assembly the town had been made the port for tobacco duties, it had become the tobacco shipping center of Maryland, and Nicholson, not Sir Francis, until 1720 when he had fully earned the knighthood conferred upon him, planned a city and named

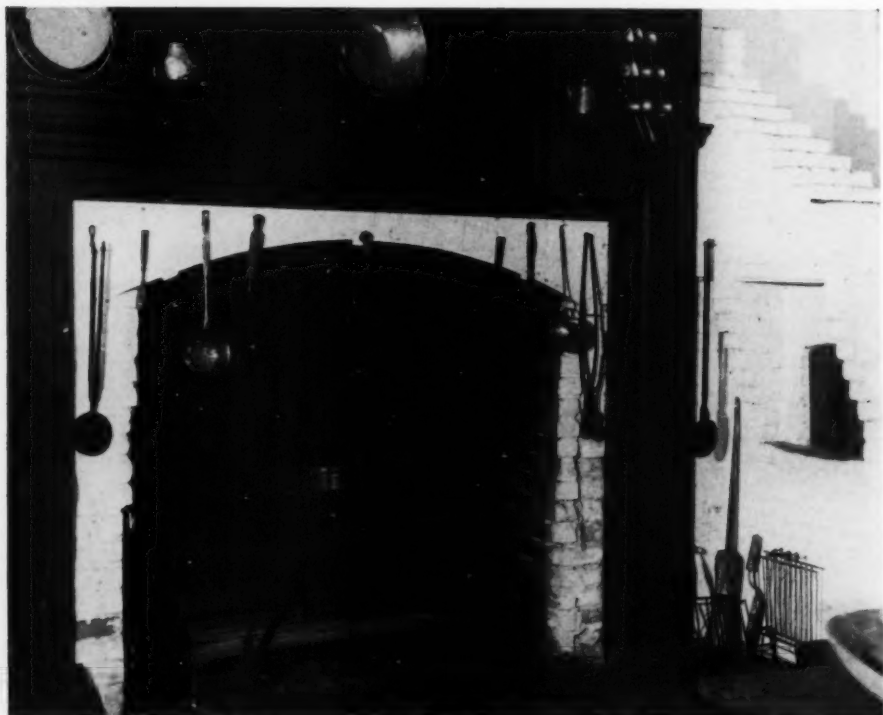
it Annapolis for Princess Anne, cousin and sister of the two reigning monarchs and so soon to become Queen Anne.

The growth of the city was rapid. Tobacco was the money of account which vessels carried to London, bringing back the commodities wanted. With such direct intercourse Annapolis took on the color of a suburb to the larger city. The styles of the Thames flourished on the bank of the Severn. Small frame buildings gave way to those of brick, English brick—not brick made in England but a style of brick that differed from the dark, hard-textured Dutch or Flemish brick. Thus the clay of Anne Arundel County found another and a better use than that of slowing traffic.

In six years there were forty dwellings and when ten times six years had rolled along Annapolis was in its Golden Age. Pretentious brick homes were built, planned and superintended by young men with books of drawings from London. Among these architects was William Buckland who had the happy faculty of being able to make these English designs over to fit the site and to suit his client. He had been brought from England to design and build Gunston Hall for George Mason and had designed five of the new and stately houses in Annapolis. It was to Buckland that Matthias Hammond went for the building of a home that would be suitable for his bride.

Many tales are told about its building, but some of these must be discounted because of the chronology. As for the others, tales of ghosts and secret passages, the house needs no such advertising to give it glamour. Nor is a reason needed for its finely balanced proportions beyond the fact that it was the expression for the architect and for the owner of what together they considered the highest type of beauty in a home.

Simple and dignified, calm and serene, it stands on Maryland Avenue at the corner of King George Street. Two stories only in height among its taller contemporaries, it gains rather than loses in the comparison.



THE KITCHEN FIREPLACE IN THE HAMMOND-HARWOOD HOUSE

Photo by Edwin H. Leaton

Wings and their connecting passages or curtains, give it the balance and symmetry that is the theme throughout. But as the theme song runs through music like a gay-colored thread in a tapestry, so in this song of two men's hearts the theme but runs lightly through. This is not a building of exact dimensions, of duplicated rooms, of evenly balanced halves. It has surprising differences that give it character and a soul. Although the two floors are identical in plan, no two of the six rooms on a floor are of the same dimensions. A balance is maintained, however, in the window placements and in the use of false doors in a few places.

These differences are also apparent in the façade of soft-colored English bricks laid in Flemish bond, for the center portion of the main building stands out slightly from the rest. A water table of molded bricks and

a band between the first and second stories form pleasing contrasts and add breadth.

Low broad stone steps with curving iron railings lead to the beautiful doorway, Georgian in form but Adam in feeling. Two smooth white columns support the architrave of carved laurel leaves and the pediment with its dentiled cornice. Festoons of roses on either side of the key-stone of the doorway arch with its fanlight and door, a rose flung carelessly between the volutes of the Ionic capitals, give a feminine touch to a classic form. The doorway and the over-window on its carved corbels are flanked by two windows with molded sills, deep-set to bring the interior surfaces in the same line with the plain-ledged windows in the recessed portion. A dentiled cornice encloses the pediment with its bull's eye window framed in a carved cartouche.

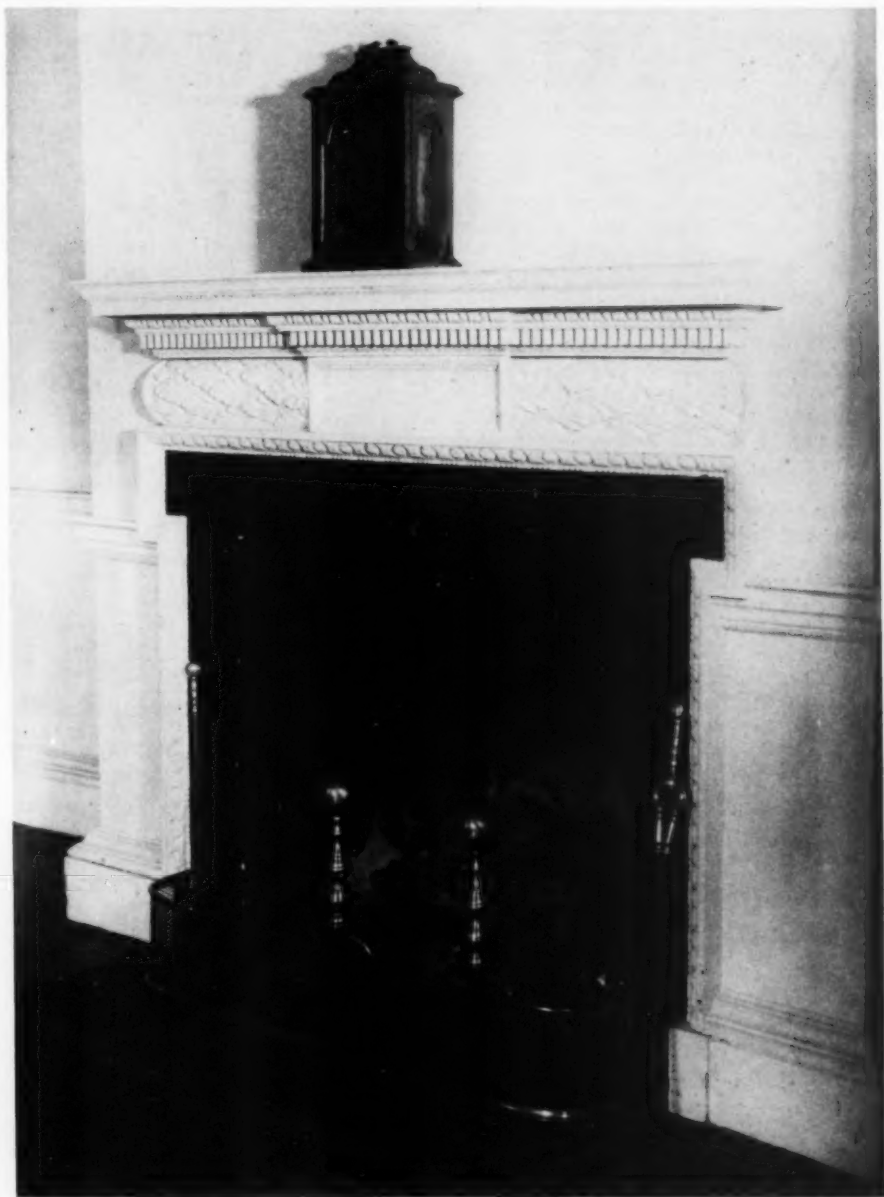


Photo by Edwin H. Louton

FIREPLACE IN THE ROOM ADJOINING THE GREAT ROOM

Entering the paneled double door with its heavy brass lock, one stands in a wide hall with high ceiling, carved cornice and chair rail. With five doors to choose from,

one is instinctively drawn by the vista to enter the far one.

Here is the great room with its four tall embrasured windows set within their carved folded shutters as if within a frame. And indeed in those early days, when the garden stretched away to the Paca House, now Carvel Hall Hotel, each window must have framed a picture. Only the tangled masses of old box remain. Opposite the entrance door the nine-paned lower sash of the tall window raises past the six-paned upper one and through the hinged double panel beneath one passes to a flight of steps to the garden. Here one sees the beauty of the garden facade. Four brick pilasters rise from the water table to the deep cornice which supports a pediment identical with that on the front. Above the wide jamb and lintel with egg and dart molding, carved corbels support the entablature of the doorway.

Within the great room once more, the seven foot chimney breast holds the high mantel carved with urn and acanthus leaves. In the over-mantel, carvings of acanthus within a classic frame enclose a plain panel. Flanking this are the entrance door and its companion, a false door that serves to bring the theme of balance to the room. The panels of the doors are outlined in egg and dart molding as are also the jambs. Carved corbels support a door head of great beauty. The cornice with its modillions and the frieze with its several moldings are delicate in design and beautifully carved. A small square room adjoins but the cornice is plain and light, the shutters on the deeply embrasured windows plain in their paneling, the mantel delicate but beautiful with its carving of banded leaves that so resemble the tobacco.

These two rooms occupy the rear half of the building. In the front the room to the left has its own delicate treatment, for each room has an individuality of its own. It is now called the Red Parlor. The small room opposite is the plainest of all. Back of it is the enclosed stairway hall with its doors to the front hall and to the two small rooms. Low wide treads and two square landings brings the stairs, with their mahogany hand rails on the wall and on the square balusters, around to the upper hall. A tall arched window high in the wall furnishes light and beauty. The arch of

the cove ceiling carries the weight of the chimney flues from the rooms on either side to that point in the attic where they join to emerge as one, thus balancing the chimney on the other side of the house.

Here on the upper floor the plan of the rooms is repeated, with the ball room the dominant note. Adam in its style, the fluted cornice with its frieze of vases and beaded channels, the mantel with its bow-knots and roses, the plain paneled shutters folding into the embrasures of the four twelve-paned windows, it is distinctly classical and presents a background of dignity but lightness for the many balls which the owner no doubt had in mind. For Matthias Hammond was a man of wealth and position, practicing before the Provincial Bar, owning many tobacco plantations, coming from an old and well known family.

As on the first floor, a small square room, delicate in treatment, adjoins the large room. Two bed rooms occupy the front of the house, separated by the wide hall.

The wings of the house contain the office at the corner of the street and the kitchen at the other end. Although there are bedrooms above the office, as in the other wing, the passage does not connect with the house. The kitchen passage leads from the stairway hall, down a short flight of steps, across a flagged floor with double doors on both street and garden, to the kitchen and its service room. A fireplace five feet in both height and breadth and two feet deep, supplied with crane and pot, gives evidence of the cooking ways of another day. And the worn bricks of the herring-bone bond floor give evidence of the many meals that have here been prepared. To the right, at an angle to the fireplace, is the brick oven. Three small windows in the half-octagonal front furnish light.

Goethe has said that architecture is frozen music, but there is nothing frozen about the Hammond-Harwood House. Nothing static. As the memory of an opera lingers with the beauty of its setting, with the haunting melody of its theme song, with the thrill of its few great moments, so the memory of the house lingers with the beauty of its rooms, the drifting theme of balance, and the perfection of its three great features, the great room, the ball room, and the stairway hall.

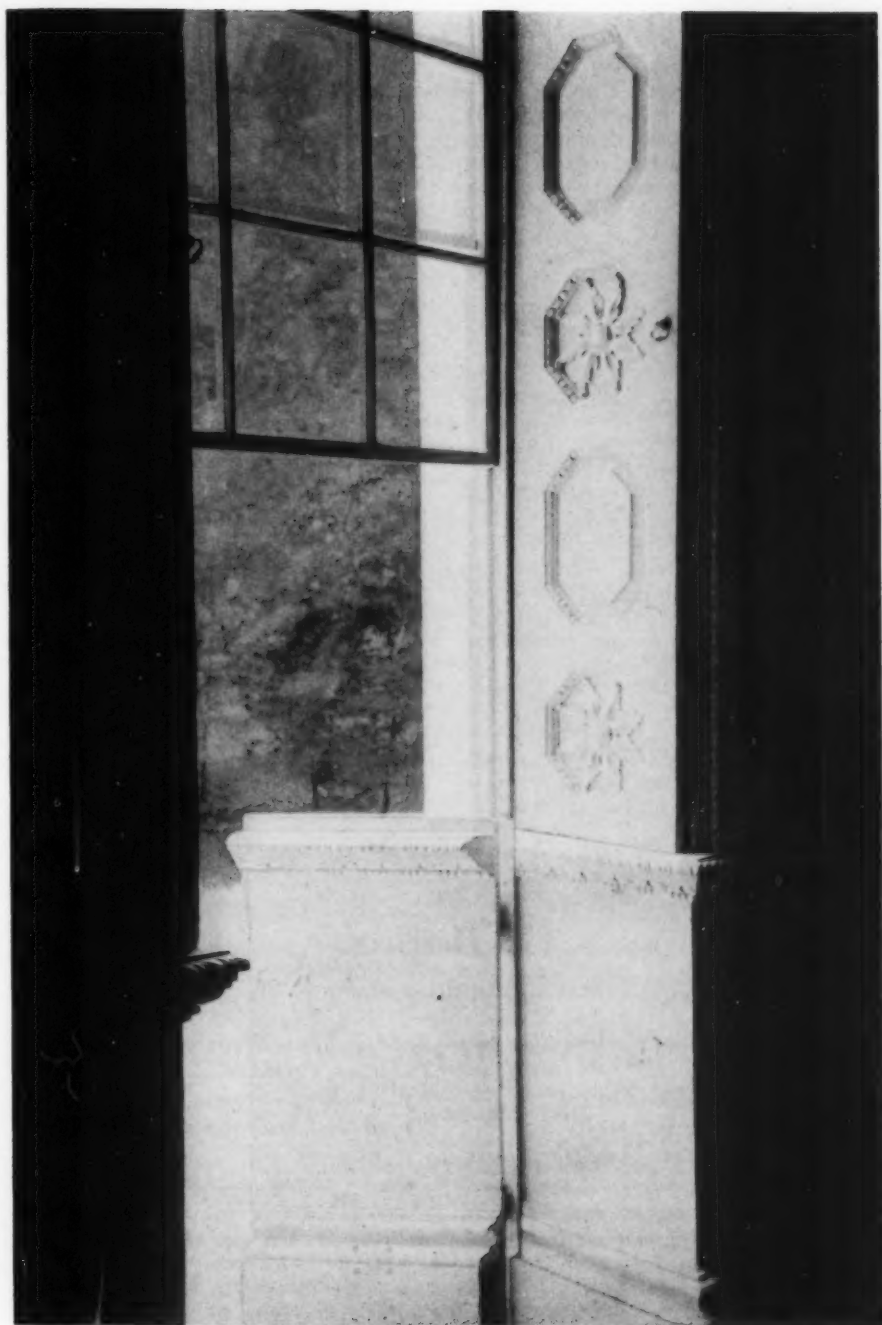


Photo by Charles H. Littell

DETAIL OF THE WINDOW-DOOR IN THE GREAT ROOM

Matthias Hammond never married. It is said that his fiancée, a young lady in Philadelphia, felt herself slighted through his preoccupation with the house in the four years that it was building and married another. It is not known whether he ever lived in the house or not. It was completed in 1774 and Hammond, an ardent Son of Liberty, entered the Colonial Army in 1776. At his early death in 1786 the house was inherited by his nephew, John Hammond, who sold it to his brother Philip three years later. In 1810 it was sold to Ninian Pinckney, already in residence, and eighteen months later to Chief Justice Jeremiah Townley Chase, who bought it as a wedding present for his daughter, Frances Townley Chase Lockerman. Mrs. Lockerman's daughter, Hester, married Judge William Harwood, inherited the house, and left it to her two daughters. They never married and at the death of the surviving sister the property was bought by St. John's College and maintained as a museum.

In the restoration after the purchase repairs had to be made, for through lack of financial security the property, although jealously guarded, had been allowed to run down. Then St. John's, always seeming to struggle in the two and a half centuries of its existence, was forced to sell. A group

of women who knew and loved the house formed the Hammond-Harwood House Association, Inc., for its preservation and many were the sighs of relief when they succeeded in purchasing it. It is open to the public each day at so small a price that one is able to go many times and on each successive visit one discovers new details of beauty. The floors, of random widths fastened with dowels a foot apart; the various moldings, egg and dart, tongue and dart, bead and reel, Grecian fret; the different cornices, some plain, some with beautifully carved modillions and rosettes; the carved panels and rosettes of the great room shutters and the soffit above; the carvings of mantels and doorheads; these details come as one lingers.

Of the eight great houses designed by William Buckland, this is the most beautiful, the most individual, the most restrained and delicate. Perhaps some day his portrait, painted by Charles Willson Peale for Matthias Hammond, who had it hung in the great room, will return and the Hammond-Harwood House will become a shrine for pilgrims of architecture and lovers of beauty with Buckland as the patron saint, for surely his name deserves to be lifted from its obscurity and to be as well known as the houses he designed.

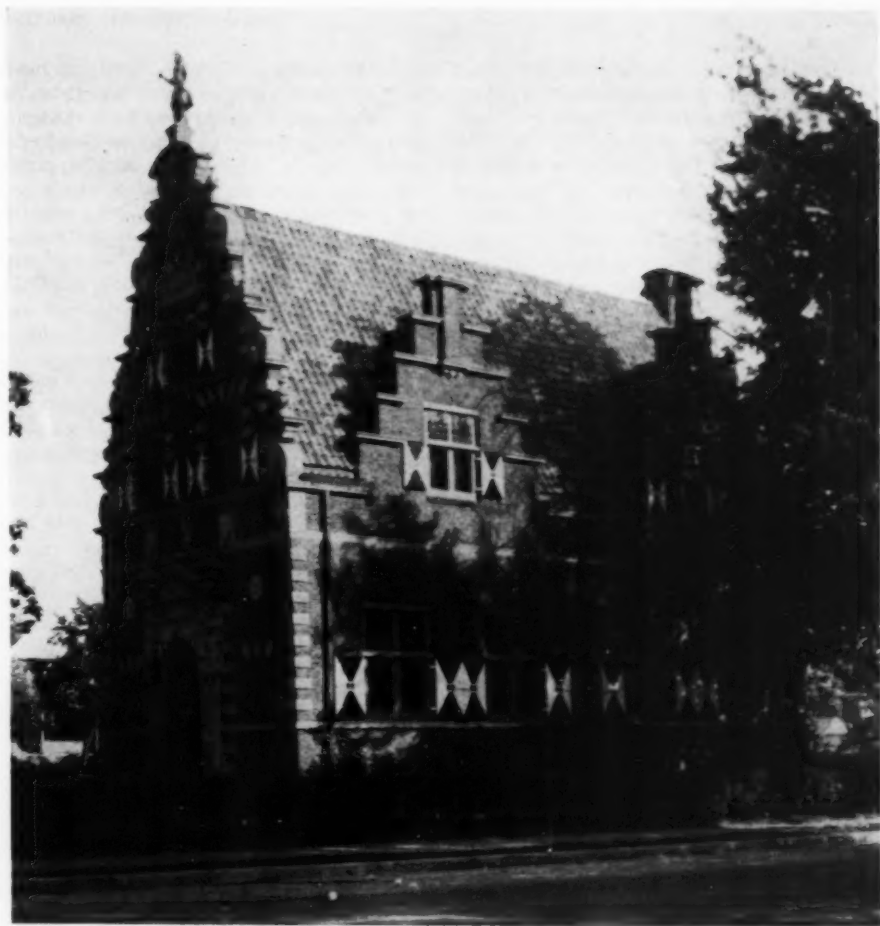


The Heirloom

BLANCHE MARCHANT STEVENSON

*I have a treasured ring where diamonds
flame
A starry cluster in a band of gold,
And once I took it from its faded case,
And holding it within my hand, there came,
Like music from some lost and lovely day,
The faded breath of roses and the sound
Of rustling silk and tapping scarlet heels
Upon a broad stairway.*

*And mingling with this melody I heard
The sharp, metallic click of spurs as a
Tall cavalier bent low to kiss a white,
Ringed hand, and speak a lover's whispered
word.—
Then—A note of laughter sparkling as old
wine,
And the touch of ghostly fingers close to
mine.*



ZWAANENDAEL HOUSE IN LEWES, DELAWARE, WHICH IS A COPY OF THE TOWN HALL AT HOORN, HOLLAND

Dutch Mementoes of Lewes

LILY LYKES SHEPARD

THE recent exile of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland to escape the invading German army has given a new significance to that aged seaport town of ours, Lewes, Delaware. The centuries-old kinship between the Netherlands and Lewes had just reached its finest climax a few years before Adolph Hitler's march to the sea. Now, the Dutch mementoes in that little American town

seem etched with a more poignant brightness by the dark, present days abroad.

Delaware owes its existence as a sovereign state separate from Maryland's rolling counties to a colony of Christians from Holland. This state formally recognized its Dutch heritage on several occasions, but its handsomest tribute was made a few years ago when on the three hundredth

anniversary of the landing of the Dutch colony in 1631, it appropriated fifty thousand dollars from the state treasury to erect at Lewes an exact duplicate of the town hall at Hoorn. The building in Lewes is called Zwaanendael House and was completed in 1932. Over its doorway is a stone facsimile of the coat of arms of Hoorn, where lived the Dutch colonizers before they set out for the New World. The door itself is painted blue and the attendant lantern is black. Inside the building is a wooden copy from the Hoorn coat of arms sent over by the townspeople in 1909 for the Hendrik Hudson celebration. At the same time, Queen Wilhelmina presented Lewes with a large framed photograph of herself which hangs over the vestibule entrance of the museum.

Zwaanendael House occupies a wide green lawn with a sparsely planted boxwood hedge edging its lot. It stands two stories high above the basement. The red and white façades were made from especially manufactured small brick to match the Hoorn town hall. Limestone trimming breaks the monotony and a stone figure surmounts the gable. The chief point of interest is in the windows and the shutters which immediately attract the attention of the passerby with their unusual coloring and size. Each pane in the double windows has thirty small squares of leaded glass which are precisely like those in the sun-lighted paintings of Dutch interiors so popular in this country. The shutters on the outside of the windows are only half as long and are themselves double. They are painted in geometric designs of circles and triangles with the red and white intricately mingled.

In the space used by the Dutch burghers for their councils, the citizens of Lewes have established in the American reproduction a museum that can never be very large, but will be a means of preserving antiquities of the neighborhood. Through this collection flows some of the East's best examples of pewter, china, silver, and glass used in daily living by the early Delaware households. The word "flows" is used advisedly, for like many museums of its infancy and kind, Zwaanendael House is subject to tides in the rhythm of its exhibits.

A tea set that fairly sings of gala hours and laughter in the copper-tinted highlights of its curves and surfaces may be loaned for several years by the sympathetic head of a county family. When death places the ownership of the tea set upon the shoulders of a younger person, however, it usually retired to a nearby farm for private view only.

Several exquisite water color sketches of everyday life in Holland during its last peaceful months were given to Zwaanendael House by the Netherlands' representatives at the World's Fair in New York in 1939. But nowhere can be seen a souvenir of that first Dutch colony which was completely wiped out by the Indians before two years had passed. With the destruction of the group went the name, Fort Opdike.

This is one of the few instances in American annals where a colony totally eliminated under savage attack fathered a future state of several hundred thousand persons. It is as if the ghosts of those Dutch settlers came into the High Court of Chancery in England some one hundred years later to decide a law suit over Delaware brought by the heirs of William Penn against the heirs of Lord Baltimore.

Lord Baltimore wanted to annex the three counties lying along Delaware River and Delaware Bay to his Maryland reaches, but William Penn declared that those counties should be in the Pennsylvania domain. The dispute was never settled by the two men and finally the heirs of William Penn entered suit against the Baltimore heirs before Lord Chancellor Hardwick of the English Court in 1750. The defendants claimed that if any colony had been made, it was inhabited only by a company of vagabonds and stragglers. Documentary evidence was brought in to disprove this from the records at Hoorn. It was shown that David De Vries had organized a company to finance the colony, that Peter Heves was the leader, and that the members of the group setting forth on the trip were Christians. The decision was handed down in 1771, twenty years after the suit was filed.

The technicality which gave the plaintiffs the favorable decision was that the colony's settlement antedated the grant made to Lord Baltimore. After the Amer-

ican Revolution was won, the governing powers of Pennsylvania could no longer be deputized by the King of England, so the three Delaware counties became a separate and sovereign state.

Pennsylvania gave the "lower" counties, as they were termed, representation in its governing council in the days before the Revolution. One of these representatives, Caesar Rodney, was called to Philadelphia in the early days of July 1776, to break a deadlock between the Pennsylvania delegates on the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Rodney was favorable to the cause of the rebellious colonists and so voted. His move is reported to have stamped the remaining delegates to the side of independence and the Declaration was quickly signed.

Lewes as a laboratory for Americana has been somewhat overlooked by students and other persons curious about the beginnings of this republic. "Nowhere in America exists a region with as large a percentage of original American families and their homesteads as in the area of Lewes" reads the official announcement of the town's homecoming in 1936. A list of forty-five historical buildings and sites is given, some thirty of these being houses properly traced and identified, which is a goodly showing for a population of little more than two thousand persons.

In the list of houses is one owned by a man bearing the same name as the original owner. It is the Herbert Orten House, built in 1700 on land granted by the Dutch King in 1647 to a man named Kipshaven. The deed is held by the present owner. One of the earliest inns of Colonial times,

the Cornelius Marshall Home, was operated by William Russell, cup bearer with William Penn on the ship *Welcome* in 1682. After Russell's death and interment in St. Peter's churchyard at Lewes, the inn came to be a residence for Rives Holt, Chief Justice of the three lower counties of Pennsylvania before Delaware became a state.

Religious edifices seem to have fared a little worse than the homesteads in the matter of original structures. The first Methodist church in the vicinity is still standing,

but not on its first ground. The original Presbyterian church erected in 1707 on the King's Highway has a successor. The original building for St. Peter's Episcopal Church, erected in 1681, has been replaced. The cemetery of this last church has many prominent early citizens under the level contours of its sod. Governors of the state and captains of foreign frigates washed ashore sleep quietly there.

With all this and a canal, too, that once was a creek bearing the barks of Indian tribesmen, Lewes still has a

nostalgia for the famous old Henlopen lighthouse. This slipped from its moorings into the ocean in 1926, after two hundred years of survival against the wash of the tides and lashings of the winds. It was the second lighthouse to be erected in America and had been paid for by a group of Philadelphia merchants who wanted protection for their incoming goods.

Since so much of its clean, trim and low-swept skyline was built before 1700, Lewes was a mature township by the time of the Revolution. The Delaware River and Bay, like the Hudson River, bore the brunt of

(Continued on page 73)



Photo by E. S. Brown, Lewes, Delaware

SAINT PETER'S CHURCH IN LEWES, WHICH WAS FIRST BUILT IN 1681. NOTE THE MANY TOMBSTONES IN FRONT AND TO THE SIDE OF THIS HISTORIC CHURCH

Toasts to Achievements

Impressive and educational entertainment was offered to the members and guests at the Patriotic Birthday Luncheon of the Mary Ball Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of Tacoma, Washington. Twelve toasts to the achievements of the National Society were given by the hostesses at twelve approximately decorated tables, one for each month of the year. The toasts give in clever and interesting form bits of history of our Society. Incidental music served to introduce each toast

JANUARY

(Theme Song, "Happy New Year")

☆ RECOUNTING month by month the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we pay tribute to the initiation of individual projects that form the comprehensive program which is the work of our organization. The January table toasts a project which had its inception in the first month of the year in 1923, the formation of the Ellis Island Committee, whose work was launched by a woman speaking several languages engaged in distributing materials for sewing, knitting, and other work to the women detained at the Ellis Island port of entry in New York Harbor. This work extended later to include men also and carried to Angel Island in San Francisco.

FEBRUARY

(Theme Song, "Hearts and Flowers")

☆ FEBRUARY is aglitter with significant events in D. A. R. progress. From 1892 until 1904 the birthday of the Father of our Country marked the annual meetings of the Continental Congresses. In this month in 1896, a charter was granted to the Society, signed by Grover Cleveland, President of the United States. In 1897, the Continental Congress authorized medals of honor to the founders of our Society, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood. The second month of the year 1910 marked the completion of our own Memorial Continental Hall. During this outstanding month in 1923 our administration building was first occupied by the Society's clerical staff.

MARCH

(Theme Song, Mendelssohn's "Spring Song")

☆ THE MONTH ushering in spring receives our toast as marking the formation of the first chapter of the National Society in Chicago on March 20, 1891. During the

spring of this year the first state regents were confirmed from five of the original thirteen states, namely, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and Virginia.

APRIL

(Theme Song, "April Showers")

☆ A VERITABLE constellation of events significant in our history attaches to the month we toast. In 1898 the Society offered its services to the United States. A hospital corps was organized, nurses were certified, and a war relief committee supplied aid to the needy families of soldiers. The cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall was laid April 19, 1904, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord. In April of the following year, the completed portion of the Hall was dedicated and housed the Fourteenth Continental Congress. The Thirty-Fourth Continental Congress, having outgrown the auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall, authorized the erection of Constitution Hall, the site being dedicated the next year, and the building dedicated April 19, 1929. On the same day, a project to mark old trails in twelve states from Maryland to California was completed in the unveiling and dedication of the Madonna of the Trail Statue at Bethesda, Maryland. Constitution Hall was ready for occupancy in 1930. In 1934, the authorization of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee launched another activity, and in 1935 payment of the balance of the debt on Constitution Hall from the Current Fund was authorized.

MAY

(Theme Song, "You're as Welcome as the Flowers in May")

☆ TO THE MONTH in which we set aside a day when we pause to remember our heroic dead, came events in our progress to which we pay tribute. The J. E. Caldwell Company of Philadelphia, in May 1891, generously offered to make the dies of the newly adopted insignia of the Society.

A meager treasury made this offer seem especially magnanimous so the firm was officially proclaimed sole jewelers. In May of the following year was authorized the publication of a magazine. Lastly, with an eye for future expansion, the Society, in May 1914, took an option on 13,258 square feet of land adjoining Continental Hall.

JUNE

(Theme Song, "Oh Promise Me")

☆ TO THE MONTH of brides and roses, we give our toast for D. A. R. growth, inasmuch as on June 8, 1891, the Society was incorporated by act of Congress. In 1902 the site for Memorial Continental Hall was selected and the purchase ordered. In June 1917, the National Board of Management adopted as a form of war relief service the outfitting with knitted sweaters, socks, and the like, of sailors on Navy vessels named for soldiers of the Revolution. In 1921 ground was broken for a building to cope with the ever-increasing administrative business. Lastly, June was the month in which ground was broken for Constitution Hall in 1928.

JULY

(Theme Song, "America")

☆ THE ANNIVERSARY month of the Declaration of Independence receives our toast for history-in-the-making, since it was in July 1890 that the organization was conceived. The Sons of the American Revolution, having voted down a motion to admit women to their society, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood was prompted to contribute an article to the *Washington Post*.

AUGUST

(Theme Song, "Sweet Summer's Gone Away")

☆ IN THE MONTH when summer is definitely waning, when many birds have left for the south, when the fall asters present colors such as lavender and purple and the leaves of deciduous trees lose their fresh greenness, the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was heading toward organization. Definite plans and important groundwork prefaced a notice in the *Post* on August 18, 1890, which stated the purposes of the proposed society and the requirements for eligibility for membership. It requested that names be submitted.

SEPTEMBER

(Theme Song, "School Days")

☆ IN THE MONTH that sees America's childhood gathering in our free and democratic public schools, we find our Society in 1914 further fulfilling the patriotism that forms the keynote of our program by offering the services of the National Society for relief work in the war. By September 1917, when the United States had become involved, our status changed and the Society, with characteristic alertness to the government's need, loaned to the United States land for the erection of a temporary office building for use during the War. In this same month had been purchased five additional lots adjacent to our property.

OCTOBER

(Theme Song, "We're Off to the Fair")

☆ MAY WE TOAST the beautiful autumn month as dating the Society's choice of the blue and white of Washington's staff for our colors, and the suggestion of the seal ultimately adopted, the spinning wheel that was almost as much a part of our ancestral colonial homes as the hearth. October 11, fittingly marks the Founding Day of the National Society, since this day recognizes the service of a woman, Isabella of Spain, whose faith made possible America's discovery.

NOVEMBER

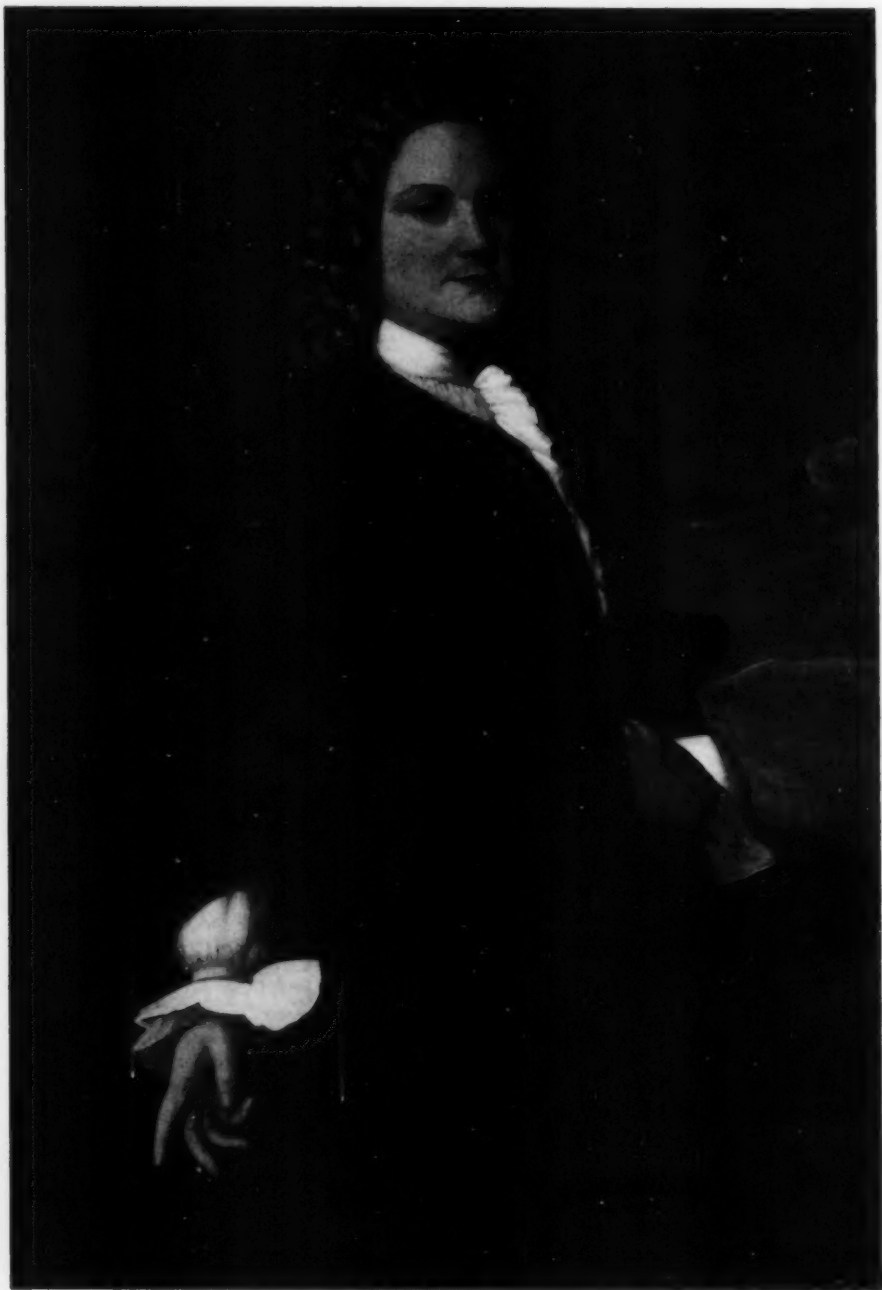
(Theme Song, "Lord of the Harvest")

☆ WHEN IN 1890 the Society adopted a resolution to consider the erection of a building for the housing of precious documents, there was considerable criticism. The idea was labeled a bit too grandiose for the size and financial status of the organization. Twenty years later Memorial Continental Hall was completed, a monument to faith. Therefore our toast is to November, the month of a courageously conceived idea.

DECEMBER

(Theme Song, "Silent Night")

☆ FURTHER STRIDES in our progress were made in the last month of the year. In 1891, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to consider ways and means of erecting a building. In 1903, the Committee on Patriotic Education was formed. For these forward steps we toast the month of the nativity.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AS A YOUNG MAN. FROM A PORTRAIT ATTRIBUTED TO ROBERT FEKE. OWNED BY HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Benjamin Franklin, America's First Man of the World

An Inspiration for the Present Era

FLORENCE S. BERRYMAN

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN has been the subject of so many authors in the last two hundred years that it seems impossible that any information about him remains undiscovered, or that any new appraisal of him remains to be given. But he will inevitably continue to fascinate writers; the life of so versatile a genius is an unending source of inspiration. One wonders why January 17, the date of his birth in 1706, is not a national holiday, for he contributed more to the successful outcome of the war for American independence, than any other individual, save George Washington.

Washington, Jefferson, Lafayette and other great men of the Revolution, who were Franklin's juniors by a generation or more, paid lavish tribute to his abilities and services. And there is no doubt that Franklin's decades of service to the nation, like Washington's, were a great personal sacrifice. While Washington yearned to return to the life he loved as a gentleman farmer at Mount Vernon, Franklin longed to get back to his printing press and scientific experiments.

Franklin's parents were average people, his numerous sisters and brothers undistinguished. He had only two years of formal schooling, a fact to be kept in mind, in view of his phenomenal culture, which was truly his personal achievement. Franklin père decided that Benjamin should be a minister, and accordingly sent him to Boston grammar school one year, with another year at a school for writing and arithmetic. The boy not only had no inclination towards a religious life; he was not even a Christian in the orthodox sense, but free thinker to the end of his days.

He was taken from school at the age of ten, to help his father, a tallow chandler and soap boiler, although he wanted to go to sea. Three years later, he was apprenticed to his half-brother James who had established a printing business, and shortly afterwards started to publish America's fourth newspaper, the *New England*

Courant. Although Benjamin and James never got along well together, the younger brother applied himself eagerly to become an excellent printer. At the same time, he borrowed books from many sources, and purchased what he could by such personal privations as becoming a vegetarian to save money for meat. Among the books he liked much, and which doubtless influenced him were Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," "Plutarch's Lives," "Socrates," "Mather's Essays to Do Good," and "The Spectator," the last probably the greatest influence of his youth.

Benjamin also tried his hand at writing doggerel, which his brother printed and sold on the streets until their father put a stop to it as an unworthy practice, after which Ben wrote an article inspired by "The Spectator," sent it under the nom de plume of "Silence Dogood" to his brother's shop, and was elated when it was printed and attracted attention. He continued to contribute and eventually acknowledged his authorship. When James was forbidden by the authorities to publish the *Courant*, because of its controversial subject matter, Benjamin, aged 17, took over its publication with success, until he ran afoul of the same opposition.

In an effort to escape the intellectual restrictions of Boston, he went to New York City and Philadelphia, where he secured a job with a printer named Samuel Keimer. In a short time he became sufficiently valuable to receive notice from Sir William Keith, governor of Pennsylvania, who persuaded him to start in business for himself, offering to equip a printing office. The inexperienced youth went to London to purchase necessary equipment on casual promise of a letter of credit from Keith, and found himself stranded in the British capital with neither letter nor funds. He obtained employment as a printer in two establishments, and was about to become a swimming instructor (for he had early taught himself to be an expert swimmer) when he had an opportunity to return to

America with a Quaker merchant. The death of this benefactor soon after they arrived in Philadelphia sent young Franklin back to Keimer at good wages. Two years later with a fellow worker, he started a printing house, of which he soon purchased his partner's interest. He also bought *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, begun by Keimer, and made it so successful as to assure his importance in the publishing field, both as a printer and as a journalist. *The Gazette* was published regularly until 1765.

At this juncture, it is instructive to consider a mere list of the activities in which Franklin participated, the undertakings he launched, in the quarter century between 1727 and 1752. During most of this period, he was an active printer and publisher, managing his own press, and had public printing jobs in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. He also established presses in Charleston, South Carolina; Lancaster, Pennsylvania; New Haven, Connecticut; New York, Antigua, Kingston, Jamaica and elsewhere. He established in Philadelphia one of the first circulating libraries, and organized a debating club. He created "Poor Richard's Almanack," which was the American Colonies' best seller for a quarter century. In spare moments he began to study Latin, French, Italian and Spanish until he could read them all with ease.

He was clerk of the General Assembly for fifteen years and postmaster at Philadelphia. He nevertheless had time to organize the first police force and fire company in the colonies, took the lead in organizing a militia, paving Philadelphia's streets, improving its street lighting, and founding a city hospital. He was also one of the founders of the American Philosophical Society; and became associated with twenty-three other Philadelphians in establishing an academy, which has grown to be the University of Pennsylvania.

He invented a stove, also a gadget for remedying smoking street lamps, and worked to eliminate smoking chimneys. He took up the study of electricity and performed the experiment with the kite, known to every schoolboy, whereby he proved that lightning is an electrical phenomenon.

When, in later life, Franklin wrote that he "set a greater value on the character of a *doer of good* than on any kind of reputa-

tion," he had already abundantly put his ideals into deeds.

Before this period was ended, he had become recognized as an outstanding Philadelphian, and was made a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, in which he served for thirteen years. At the same time, and for a longer period, he and William Hunter were in charge of the colonies' postal services, which were turned into an outstanding success. Franklin personally visited nearly every post office in the colonies and increased deliveries to twice and thrice their earlier numbers.

But the duties of a statesman were demanding more of his energy and time. He was sent to the Albany Convention in 1754 when war with France seemed imminent, and there submitted his own plan for colonial union. He undertook to secure necessary supplies for the march against Fort Duquesne, when General Braddock and two regiments were sent from Great Britain, and made himself personally responsible for paying those who furnished them. Adequate defense was prevented by a long-standing quarrel between the proprietors of Pennsylvania (who were absentee owners of vast territories) and the assembly, because the former managed to keep their huge holdings tax-exempt. Braddock's defeat should have been sufficient to change this condition, for it was certainly to the proprietors' selfish interests to keep their properties out of the reach of France.

Appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to take charge of the northwestern frontier, Franklin spent more than a month in the wilderness, superintending the construction of forts, and watching the Indians.

The following year he was sent to London by the Pennsylvania Assembly, to petition the King against the greedy and obstinate proprietors. It was the first of two trips made for the same purpose. On this first trip, he spent nearly five years abroad and obtained a fair compromise, made valuable friends in England and Scotland, was honored with degrees from Oxford and the University of St. Andrews and with the "freedom of the city of Edinburgh." (Nor was he "without honor in his native land," for Harvard and Yale and William and Mary had all bestowed honorary degrees upon him.) Also, during this sojourn in



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. FROM A NEEDLEWORK PICTURE BY LAVINIA ANN DAVIS, MADE IN 1850-51. OWNED BY THE NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Great Britain, Benjamin Franklin was the first eminent American invited to join the Royal Society of Arts; he took an active part, as chairman of the Committee of Colonies and Trade, established in 1761. (The R. S. A. has flourished up to the present time, and still with pride, mentions Benjamin Franklin as one of its early great members.) He found time in England, to write pamphlets, among them one favoring vigorous prosecution of the war with France, after the death of George II in 1760, when there was a strong movement for appeasement, and peace.

The disgruntled proprietors, however, were biding their time to purge Franklin, because of his success in the matter of taxes. In 1762, he had returned to what he hoped would be private life in Philadelphia, but was soon involved in the defense of Philadelphia against a murderous band from a neighboring town, which reopened the entire subject of taxing the proprietors. When Franklin came up for reelection to the Assembly, they campaigned against him and defeated him by only twenty-five votes out of four thousand.

Ominous signs of the approaching Revolution were increasing. The colonies' indignation over being taxed without representation was brought to a head in 1764, in the issue of paying part of the expenses of the war with France. Franklin took a realistic attitude toward a stamp tax, and when examined by the House in Committee of the Whole, he turned the affair into a personal triumph by his able conduct, and also used the occasion to publicly present the Colonies' case, urging a union such as that which had taken place between England and Scotland.

Again in England as agent of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, and Massachusetts, Franklin endeavored to be a conciliator between the colonies and the mother country, and succeeded so admirably in being fair to all parties that he was denounced by each side, as favorable to the other. But he was approaching the end of his usefulness in England. In 1774, the publication of letters entrusted to him, known as the Hutchinson correspondence, which revealed a conspiracy to abridge the power of the Massachusetts assembly, brought him before an official hearing, and

he was insulted and removed as head of the post office in the American colonies.

He returned to Philadelphia in the spring of '75, despite strong efforts to win him to the service of the Crown. The fighting at Lexington and Concord changed him from a conciliator to an active believer in war. In a few weeks, he was elected by the Pennsylvania assembly as delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, where he served on ten different committees and was made postmaster general of a continental postal system. He planned an appeal to the king of France, and went on a vain trip to Canada, to enlist the cooperation of that country. For more than two months he was also president of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania.

In September, '76, with two others, Franklin discussed peace terms with Admiral Howe, an intimate personal friend; and in the same month, Franklin was chosen a commissioner to France. Before he sailed to join Arthur Lee and Silas Deane, he managed to collect and turn over to Congress, a sum between three and four thousand pounds. In France, he settled in Passy in a house owned by de Chaumont, a friend of the American cause, and influential at court—in short, an important intermediary.

Throughout so eventful and successful a life as Franklin's, many periods seem important, and it is difficult to select any one of them as outstanding. But on many counts, these years in France during the American Revolution seem to be his chief triumph, both as a man and as a diplomat. He was now in his seventies, gifted, able, shrewd, cultured, and possessed of a mellow, urbane and altogether charming personality. He was a member of every important learned society in Europe and one of only eight foreign members of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris. His scientific works had been published in several editions in Paris and London, and in other respects he had a great reputation. His appearance in the salons of France was an event. He was in every sense a "lion."

Yet his position was difficult, for France was resting from recent active war with England, and not ready to get into it again. But in February, 1778, when the defeat of Burgoyne became known in Europe, Franklin obtained treaties of alliance, amity and

commerce with France. He had won supporters for the colonies as a personal achievement; and it is not surprising that he was appointed sole plenipotentiary to the French court. Arthur Lee, bitterly jealous, tried to undermine him with the Continental Congress; and other critics of his personal habits included John Adams, who later came to realize that Franklin single-handed was accomplishing infinitely more than any other American could have hoped to do. He was the financial source for all American agents in Europe and for the Continental Congress, and was also naval agent for privateers harrying the English Channel. Despite the fact that American cargoes sold in France to liquidate loans to the colonies made through Beaumarchais, never covered advances, that Americans discharged from English prisons were a further drain on his resources, that the American colonies' credit was extremely low in Europe, that France was nearly bankrupt, and loans were vigorously opposed by influential Frenchmen—despite all these adverse conditions, Benjamin Franklin nevertheless managed to obtain French aid for the American colonies to the extent of approximately \$60,000,000.00—an enormous sum at that time.

Franklin was one of five commissioners to make peace with Great Britain in 1781, and he informally tried to negotiate the cession of Canada to the United States. Eager to return home, he repeatedly petitioned Congress to recall him, especially

after the final peace treaty of 1783. But two more years passed before he left France; in that time, he made commercial treaties with Sweden and Prussia.

A weary old man nearly eighty, he had scarcely set foot in Philadelphia when the authorities seized him and made him chairman of the city's municipal council; and shortly afterwards, he was chosen chief executive officer of the state of Pennsylvania, and reelected in the two succeeding years. In 1787, he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, where he worked indefatigably, and later worked for the Constitution's ratification.

Franklin's death in his own house in Philadelphia in April, 1790, would appear to have brought him the first rest he had had since childhood. But contemplating his life of superhuman activity, we cannot feel sorry for him. His more than eight decades were full in every sense of the word. Admired throughout the western world, surrounded by his family, and appreciated by his greatest contemporaries, his life is one to be envied. One can find no better tribute than that written by George Washington in a letter to Franklin, the year before his death:

"If to be venerated for benevolence, if to be admired for talents, if to be esteemed for patriotism, if to be beloved for philanthropy, can gratify the human mind, you must have the pleasing consolation to know that you have not lived in vain."



Our Flag of the U. S. A.

E. A. BRINSTOOL

*Against the sky it is fluttering high
In the winds of a tropic breeze;
It swings and dips from the great gray ships
That buffet the foaming seas.
It backs the guns of the Yankee sons
As its rippling colors sway
To the marching feet down the dusty street—
Our Flag of the U. S. A.*

*It flutters free on the land and sea,
With its Red and its White and Blue;
Wherever it goes against its foes,
'Tis followed by soldiers true.
To the rattling thrum of the throbbing drum,
It gleams in the battle's fray,
And never as yet has its match been met—
Our Flag of the U. S. A.*

*Through the battle's blast, from the staff or mast,
Does our Starry Emblem wave;
It sings a tune in a gentle croon
O'er the martyred soldier's grave.
It swings aloft in the breezes soft,
In a quivering, peaceful way—
That Banner fair—and without compare—
Our Flag of the U. S. A.*

*'Midst the shot and shell of a seething hell,
Where the crash of war is heard,
It grimly waves o'er its gallant braves,
With a glory yet unblurred.
It leads the van of the fighting clan,
When raised, it is up to stay!
For by never a foe shall it be trailed low—
Our Flag of the U. S. A.*



Courtesy The Academy Press, Norwich, Connecticut

AN ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF "PLUMP MISTRESS KNIGHT" AS SHE STARTED OUT WITH JOHN, HER FIRST GUIDE, ARRIVING AT DEVIL'S INN ON THE SECOND NIGHT OF HER JOURNEY TO NEW YORK

Through the Year with Feminine Revolutionists

LOUISE HARTLEY

III. Madam Knight, An Early Female Educator

*There is a divinity that makes us brothers
No one goes his way alone;
All we send into the lives of others
Comes back into our own*

THIS beautiful message of Edwin Markham furnishes probably an explanation for the useful and unheard of career of Sarah Kemble Knight of Boston.

Tradition has named several of Sarah Knight's early pupils who became great men of the American Revolution. Among them were the Mathers, one an outstanding minister and the other an author of note, and Benjamin Franklin, whose philosophy is still recognized universally.

Franklin himself said that he did not remember when he could not read. His insatiable desire for knowledge may have been inspired by his early teacher, Sarah Knight. Like her, Franklin's great understanding of human nature and his keen foresight made him one of the greatest statesmen and diplomats of the American Revolutionary period.

One can well imagine what a shock dignified Boston received when the announce-

ment of Sarah Kemble Knight's School of Education appeared. Female educators were practically unknown at that time and there was doubtless great prejudice against women entering fields which were wholly occupied by men. But eventually Sarah Knight's ability was recognized and she won public confidence.

To add to the dignity of the school which she conducted, Sarah became "Madam Knight," in accord with an ancient custom in New England.

For many years, Sarah unconsciously had been a "teacher of men." Because of her gift of penmanship and her advanced education, she was called upon daily to compose and write letters and to copy court and legal documents. There are many valuable manuscripts in Norwich, Connecticut, which are conceded to be written in Madam Knight's own handwriting.

This energetic lady continued to live in the austere house near North Square, the center of the residential section at that time, which her father, Thomas Kemble, had brought many years before.

Probably the fact that Sarah's father was for many years attorney and agent for a London concern, and that she took a great interest in his work, may be responsible for the highly developed natural legal tendencies of her mind. At any rate, the records show that at one time Madam Knight had a stock of merchandise in her home, the declaration of which, hanging in the window, reads: "Mistress Sarah Knight, Shop Keeper." In addition to this activity, she conducted a tavern in the remainder of her home. According to one account, "the plump little mistress" with independent mind and great store of energy, still retained her charming feminine characteristics as she presided over her establishment.

One wonders how Madam Knight had the time, regardless of superfluous energy, to attend to all of the activities accredited to her. She not only assisted her father at one time, but managed a great deal of the business affairs of her husband, Richard Knight, who was a ship's captain and away much of the time.

In addition to this, the New London records afford the evidence of the magnitude of another venture, land operations. The Mohegan Indians were then included within the bounds of New London. Although the land on the Indian reservation was held in common and only the personal property and improvements were subject to sale or levy for debts, there was a great deal of transferring of land to be done for the red men. For instance, an Indian running a furrow with a plow around a tract of land was allowed to hold all within the furrow, provided he stayed on the acreage two years. It was this moving back and forth that kept Sarah's legal ability and businesslike instincts on the move. Furthermore, Sarah found that many white families traveling toward the south and west discovered that Connecticut soil was fertile enough, bought land from her, and settled there. Sarah therefore added another star to her crown of many accomplishments, that of a successful female real estate agent.

When a relative died in New York entailing the settlement of an estate, Sarah Knight again displayed the versatility of her accomplishments. On this journey,

which she made in a fortnight on horseback, much of the time alone, Sarah kept a daily journal. This manuscript is considered a rare portrayal of New England life at that period.

In her own fashion, Madam Knight wrote: "About four in the morning we set out for Kingston . . . the post encouraged mee, by saying we should be accommodated anon at Mr. Devills, a few miles further. But I questioned whether we ought to go to the Devil to be kept out of affliction. How ever like the rest of Deluded Souls that post to ye Infernal denn, wee made all possible speed to this Devil's Habitation; where alliting, in full assurance of good accomodations, wee were going in. But meeting his two daughters, as I supposed twins, they so nearly resembled each other, both in feature and habit, and they looked as old as the Devil himself, and quite as Ugly." Madam Knight spent her second night at a tavern near Devil's Foot Rock, as gleaned from her journal.

In due time, we find this independent lady in New York, thoroughly enjoying her first visit "to the Dutch colony." She liked the people, and to quote from her own writings: "They are sociable and courteous and they are not so strict in keeping the Sabbath as in Boston."

Sarah Kemble Knight who pioneered as a female educator and helped lay the foundation for such distinguished men of the Revolution as the Mathers and Benjamin Franklin, also blazed the trail for careers for women which have become common only within comparatively recent years.

As an outstanding woman of her day, Sarah Kemble Knight justly deserves the honor accorded her as being classed as one of the "Builders of a Republic." The tombstone and inscription which mark her final resting place beside her parents in Old Copp's Hill Burying Ground are as quaint and original as the character they represent. A chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Sayre, Oklahoma, bears her name.

Although Sarah Kemble Knight was not a "Feminine Revolutionist" in the strict sense, she exerted a definite and vital influence on the American Revolution and the future of America. She has therefore been included in this series.

What Are THE AIR WAVES Saying?



GOOD Afternoon Ladies of the **WDAR** Radio Audience! Here we are again for the third and last time. As wonderful as were the inventions of the telegraph and telephone, scientists did not stop here, since much interference developed because of vast networks of wires. This naturally led to a study of wireless communications, which has progressed step by step for nearly one hundred years. During this time experiments have been made by many scientists, including our own Thomas Edison, as far back as 1885.

Guglielmo Marconi, born in 1874, in his teens conceived the idea of the practicability of wireless telegraphy and his first experiments were made in the Marconi vegetable garden, and * "across the lowly domain of beans and cabbages the young man was to conduct experiments that were destined to influence the fate of empires." He, therefore, is justly acclaimed as the father of wireless telegraphy. This was a milestone toward the final goal. Like the inventors of the telegraph and telephone, he had a great desire to span the oceans, but many atmospheric conditions had to be overcome. In 1901 "Marconi sat in his little room in the old barracks waiting for the appointed time to arrive when England would begin transmitting his signal. In a moment, faintly yet distinctly, there came the three little clicks or dots spelling out in Morse code the letter "S," which had been sent out a fraction of a second before from the sending station in England. Again and again the signal came through until both Senatore Marconi and Mr. Kemp, his assistant, were positive that there could be no mistake. It was thus that history was made, for on that day the principle of wireless communication over great distances was established, constituting one of the greatest wonders of modern science. Marconi thus had the amazing good fortune at the first trial to realise one of the sublimest visions that was ever entertained up to that hour by mortal man. Eighteen hundred miles of ocean space without wires or current-boosting devices had been spanned by the genius of a twenty-seven year-old scientist."

Other scientists and inventions have led us along the highways of the air until about 1900, when Dr. Lee de Forest entered the field. He had many interesting and illuminating experiences on water and land, each one proving further developments possible.

Shortly appeared the humble, but tantalizing, crystal sets which many of us will remember. Then developed the Radio Music Box, as suggested and planned by David Sarnoff, then a young engineer, but now President of the Radio Corporation of America.

Many happenings and much litigation deferred rapid development in broadcasting and not until 1916 did Dr. de Forest actually become the first radio announcer, and Miss Vaughn de Leath the "Original Radio Girl." The war intervened and the government took over radio equipment, but after the war the public again became radio conscious.

In November, 1920, KDKA, Pittsburgh, located in a penthouse, "a rough box affair on the roof," was the first to broadcast the election returns. It was then they learned Warren G. Harding had been elected President, and "the news had come from the evening sky—a thrill never to be forgotten."

In thrilling contrast to the Presidential election returns of 1920 over KDKA, with Dr. Frank Conrad and three assistants, Alma Kitchell in her "Brief Case" broadcast on Friday following the election of 1940, stated NBC's coverage of the election was the most extensive in our history. "In order that our listeners might obtain results as fast as they were tabulated, the equipment of the News and Special Events Division (of which Mr. A. A. Schechter is the head) was moved 'lock, stock, and barrel' up to Studio 8H, the largest broadcasting studio in the world. As fast as the returns came off the Associated Press, the United Press, and the International News tickers, they were tabulated and handed in to the two small studios built within the big one, from which Red and Blue Network bulletins were sent out.

* The recognized historian of radio and the radio industry is Dr. Gleason L. Archer, President of Suffolk University, Boston, whose volumes "History of Radio to 1926" and "Big Business and Radio" are the outstanding source books on the historical aspect of radio. Grateful acknowledgment is made to Dr. Archer for his friendly permission to make free use of his valuable material.



Alma Kitchell

"The International Division (of which Mr. Guy C. Hickok is the head) had one beam on Europe and three on Latin America. And it is impossible to tell how many stations all over Latin America may have rebroadcast our short-wave coverage. Many requests to do this were received. As fast as returns came in, they were broadcast in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. During the course of the broadcasting, from seven p. m. to four a. m., four summaries were given in French. This coverage was handled, in the East alone, by 150 people."

Speaking before the "Mike" is still a thrill even to those, I'm sure, who broadcast regularly, but in conducting her "Streamline Journal of the Air" on May 14, she did so flying over New York in a United Airlines "Mainliner." Miss Kitchell and her guest editors combined their spots with the Manhatters Orchestra playing from the studio in the RCA Building in Radio City. Miss Kitchell did her solo with earphones so that she picked up the accompaniment from below. As guest editors, the "Journal" introduced the first airline stewardess, Miss Ellen Church, who flew from Wisconsin to be on the program, and Jesse Wiley Voils, known to radio listeners as the author of the series, "Highways to Famous Homes." Miss Amelia Umnitz, as Miss Gadabout, presented her accustomed column, and the "Streamline Journal" introduced Miss Mary Lewis, Director of Fashion of the World's Fair of New York as its "cover lady."

The writer was privileged to hear this presentation, and realized again radio was still in its infancy—with television to be further developed and perfected.



Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.

In preceding articles the activities of the DAR have been outlined as each one would make such interesting programs for the radio, but in this last of this series you should learn of the splendid radio work carried on by our organization. Our President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., has broadcast many programs while attending State Conferences, but in addition to these has given seven "National hook-ups" on many topics of interest to all, having been "cover lady" on Alma Kitchell's "Streamline Journal of the Air" on two occasions in 1940.

Our National Radio Chairman, Mrs. Frank B. Whitlock, tells us in her annual report: "An Illinois attorney, who had done a great amount of legal work for and with radio stations in various capacities, with the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, has said that the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the nation carry the distinction of sponsoring the highest rated Public Interest time. This is due to the strong patriotic content and accuracy which make them of interest to the public in general and not just to our own organization." She also tells us Texas and Illinois have conducted the most extensive "air" programs, while Texas, Ohio and Virginia have used the facilities of every studio in their states—Indiana, New Jersey, and California deserve most honorable mention.

"We wish to express our grateful appreciation to the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the Mutual Broadcasting System, as well as to many smaller networks and independently operated stations, for their courtesy and generosity in allowing us such a great amount of time on the air. We have endeavored to make our programs a credit to their stations.

"We were granted coast-to-coast hook-ups for our guest speakers, J. Edgar Hoover and the Minister of El Salvador, on Thursday morning and evening of Congress by the National Broadcasting Company and the Mutual Broadcasting System."

So, in three short articles, we have had a glimpse of the genius, inspiration, and toil that have given us the perfection of radio that we enjoy in our homes, our cars, and wherever we may be. As an organization we have utilized and plan to use still further this marvelous medium of communication, to the end that the DAR program shall be broadened, strengthened, and literally and figuratively, broadcast to the nation.

DAUGHTERS

ADOPT

RADIO!

This is *Myrtle M. Lewis* speaking for station WDAR and now signing off.

• Genealogical Department •

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the
Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

A "KNOW YOUR OWN COMMUNITY" is a project to combine the activities of the historian, the genealogist and the local Chamber of Commerce, by publication in the local newspaper of details of scenic and historic automobile routes that might be encompassed in a single day.

The suggestion is inspired by the "Indiana Countian" of Indiana, Pennsylvania, the weekly newspaper, with a good and growing Genealogical Department, in which we find "Places to Go From Indiana". An extract reads: "Take route 119 to the Indiana-Jefferson County line, turn left on 36 to Brookville, where a scenic section of the trip begins as we near Cook's Forest. . . . Follow 36 to Cooksburg, headquarters for Cook Forest State Park. The Park covers 6500 acres and preserves the largest remaining stand of virgin timber in Pennsylvania trees as old as American history. The picturesque Clarion River borders the forest for six miles. Mountain laurel, Rhododendron, ferns, mosses and wild flowers abound. Deer are quite plentiful. Camp and cabin cites are available." This may suggest similar excursions of interest. Add to such a trip the facts and traditions of those early people who developed the locality,—the pioneer whose land was received as reward for service to the government, or, perhaps in lieu of payments for such service; or the homesteader, the rancher, the miner, or the planter whose life was spent in conquering the forest, the mountain, or the plain. Visit the nearby cemetery where lie these heroes of other days. By this means weary bodies and wearier brains may receive renewed strength, and a fine appreciation of the duties, the responsibilities, and the Privileges of Being an American.

We are indebted to Mrs. William R. Conover, Registrar of Monmouth Court House Chapter, for a copy of the Monmouth Democrat of Freehold, New Jersey, established in 1834, which publishes a Department of Genealogy.

This issue of November 21 contains questions and answers pertaining to many names familiar to the New Jersey researcher. Of special interest is a list of Monmouth County Marriages, from March 9, 1814 to January 22, 1815, which we assume, is a continuation of earlier publication of these important records. It is of interest to note that the owner, publisher and managing editors, are Mrs. Joseph A. Yard and Elizabeth Yard. Such activity is of interest and value to this as well as to future generations and might well be carried on in other communities.

* * *

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS

from

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Contributed by

MISS ALLIE M. MILLARD, WAR, WEST VIRGINIA and
MRS. JOSIAH FOSTER, FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS

George Burks. Will dated Sept. 19, 1793. Prince Edward Co., Va. Probated: Oct. 10, 1793, W.B.2, page 201. Wife: Millener Burks. Children: Abner Hatchett Burks; George Floyd Burks; My nephew Peyton Smith. Executors: My wife, Millener Burks, and my friends, Elisha Betts and Abraham Hatchett.

Edmund Harper. Will dated March 2, 1779. Prince Edward Co., Va. Proved March Court, 1779. Wife: Mary Harper. Daughter Mary: "My three Youngest sons: Samuel, Joel, William." "My son James Harper," "my son Jesse Harper" "My Seven daus." Mary Burks; Hannah Har-

per; Sally Nunnally; Drucilla Harper; Lucy Harper; Martha Harper; Nelley Harper. Executors: My wife Mary, and my friend Capt. John Clarke. Witness: Richard Burks.

William Hill. Will dated Dec. 15, 1770. Photostat will book, page 166, Prince Edward Co., Va. Wife: Martha Hill. Children: Sons John; Davis; William. My daughters Judith; Elizabeth Neal; Mary Thurman. "I give to my Sarah Mitchell" probably daughter, but just says "to my Sarah Mitchell."

Littleberry Clarke. Will dated, 1-6, 1840. Probated: 1-18, 1841. W.B. 8, page 251 Prince Edward Co., Va. on oaths of Robert Williamson and Thomas Clarke. Wife: Phoebe Clarke. Children: Robert A. Clarke; Ann E. Clark; Martha M. Clarke; Lucinda M. Richardson; dau. Agnes Penick dec'd, leaving me 3 granddaughters, dau's of said Agnes. Witnesses: Robert Williamson, Joel Foster, Thomas Clarke.

Jacob McGehee. (This being Jacob Jr.) Will dated, Aug. 23, 1816. Probated: Oct. 21, 1816. W.B. 5, page 130, Prince Edward Co., Va. Wife: ANNA. "Dau. Polly Fuqua. "my deceased Dau. to her heirs "She the wife of Peyton Fuqua. "Son John, Betsy Holt, wife of David Holt, she having children. "Should my dau. live out of this state with her brother" (thus showing one son). "I give and devise unto my son John the remaining one third part of my land. Inventory of estate taken 11-22 1816, W.B.5 page 151.

Henry Featherston. Will dated, April 4, 1760. W.B.1. Part 2, Photostat. Chesterfield Co., Va. "To Edward, son of Charles Featherston". "To sister Mary Foster." "To brother Charles children, and Thomas Jeffress children, and Thomas Sadlers children." Inventory of estate, Nov. 7, 1760.

John Clark, Sr. Will dated 9-29, 1807. Probated, 12-21, 1807 Prince Edward Co., Va., On oaths of Jacob Waddell, and Edward Penick. Children: Mildred Bailey dec'd, her children, John Bailey, Clarke Bailey, Thomas Bailey, Grand-daughter, Sally Penick. Daughter Agnes Rudd dec'd, her children, Oney Ludbury, Sally Clements, Nancy Rudd, John Rudd, William Rudd. Son Thomas Clarke; son

Littleberry Clarke married Phoebe and had Agnes wife of Charles Penick, Robert C. Clark, Martha M. Clark, Lucinda Richardson, and Ann Clark.

Note: The "e" is often omitted from the records from *Clarke*.

Grand-children: Elizabeth Hamlett, Agnes Bennett (or Burnett) William C. Fowlkes, and Sunnah R. Clarke. These two not then of age or married. Executors: Thomas Clarke, and Littleberry Clarke. Witnesses: William Wooten, Jacob Waddill, and Edwin Penick. Securities: Simeon Walton, John Clarke Jr. and Theoderick B. McRobert.

Alexander Marshall. Will dated, Dec. 1, 1828. Probated, July 20, 1829. W. G. 7, page 52, Prince Edward Co., Va. Mentions by name 11 slaves to be hired out *privately*, "to such persons that will treat them with humanity", the money arising therefrom I give: "To my daughter, Sally Owen, wife of William Jack Owen. both living. "To Abner H. Burks, the son of Abner H. Burks, deceased, not then of age "two negroes in the care of Armistead Bruce", "to manage most advantageous for his nephew, Abner H. Burks." "To Ann M. Burks, the daughter of George F. Burks she not then of age or married. "To my grandson Noell Waddill Will reserves graveyard, "*wherein my last wife is buried*". Land to be sold, "1/3 to my son, Walthall Marshall. 1/4 to my Granddaughter, Patsy Aikin, dau. of Patience Aikin, dec'd; If she dead at that time, then this 1/4 to be equally divided between Noell Waddill and his sister, Nancy Walters. "To Rhoda Ligon or her Representatives, I give 1/4. "To Richard Marshall or his representatives, I give 1/4. "To Charles Waddill or his representatives, I give the remaining 1/4. My will and desire is that Wm. J. Owen shall not directly or indirectly hire, or have any control over, any of the above named eleven negroes, that are to be hired out for the benefit of my daughter Sally Owen. Executors: "My three friends, Simeon Walton, John Foster and Richard Marshall. Witnesses: John Rudd, Jr., Henry Y. Jenkins, John B. Gauldin and William T. Davis.

Jacob McGehee, I. Will dated 5-8-1781, Prince Edward Co., Va. No probate date shown. Appraisement dated 3-19-1784, W.B. 1, page 335. Wife: Ann. "Son,

William McGehee, Son, Jacob McGehee, his mill, etc. (Jacob then without heirs.) "Daughter, Elizabeth Owen, wife of Brackett (Bracke) Owen. "Daughter, Eleanor Smith, wife of Jonathan Smith. "Daughter, Martha Collins, wife of William Collins. "Daughter, Annes Foster, wife of Abraham Foster. "Daughter, Sarah Cardwell, plantation in Charlotte Co., "Daughter, Drussilla Weaver. "Daughter, Agnes Clarke, one desk marked thus: "A.M.", etc., etc. "Son-in-law, Joseph Truman. "Granddaughter, Mary Redd, daughter of John Redd (The name Redd and Rudd the same, and so indexed), the same person appearing both ways on the same record.). "I give unto Ruthey Ramsey" one black horse named Darby; and my will and desire is that if any one of my children grumble or make any disturbances, their part is to be divided between the others. Executors: "My son William and my friend, Richard Burks. *A very, very handsome estate.*

William McGehee. (Also signs McGehee) Will dated, April 17, 1806. Prince Edward Co., Va. W.B. 3, page 495. Wife: Sarah. "I give and bequeath unto my son, Abraham McGehee. "I give unto the three children of my son James McGehee; Betsy, Polly, and Thomas McGehee. Daughters, Martha Morton; Elenor Petters (Peters); Judith Walton; (Nancy Walton); Mary Weaver; Sons, Jacob McGehee II; William McGehee; Elijah McGehee; John McGehee. Daughter Sarah Chappell McGehee. "My land, wherever I now have, I lend unto my wife, and at her death to be divided between my two sons, Elijah and John McGehee, Jacob and William in money when they become of age. Item 14: I give unto my wife, Sarah McGehee (Sarah Chappell McGehee).

Thomas Penick. Will dated, May 3, 1823. Probated, 2-16-1824. W.B. 6, page 44, Prince Edward Co., Va. Children: Son, John Penick; Dau. Phebe Crews; son Thompson, and his daughter Martha Ann. son William Penick; son Jesse Penick; daughter Jane Jackson; dau. Lucy Wilkerson; son Henry M. Penick. Item 9: To my granddaughter, Martha Ann Penick, daughter of my son Thompson Penick, she not then of age, her grandmothers side saddle, and other things. "Sell and divide the proceeds thereof among my eight children

equally." "To my daughter, Martha Rowlett, 5 shillings only, together with what she has received. Lists slaves, giving names of twenty five. Executors: Thompson Penick, Simeon Walton, and Samuel Wootton.

John Owen, Sr. Will dated, Feb. 24, 1767. Prince Edward Co., Va. Probated, Aug. 20, 1767 (underscoring not very legible). W.B. 1, Page 9. Wife: Pheebe Owen. Children: Daughters, Mary Owen; Lydia Owen; Jemima Owen; Kessiah Owen; Lucy Wooten; Elizabeth Wooten; Agnes Clark; Sally Davidson. Sons, John William (Note: From the way these names are written, it could be construed as only one son, tho it may have been two, one William and one John). Thomas Owen; Bracke H. of Jesse (this not very clear as to meaning); Jesse Owen. Executors: "My wife and my son, Bracke H. Owen.

Jesse Owen. Will dated, Nov. 3, 1792. Probated, Feb. 21, 1794. Prince Edward Co., Va. W.B. 2, page 225. Wife: Anne OWEN: As shown by attestation clause. Children: Thomas Owen; Brackett Owen; John Owen; George Owen; Jesse Owen; Jack Owen; Phoebe Bowman; Jamima Rowlett; Nancy Rowlett; Aggax Owen; Polly Owen (does not state relationship of Polly). Executors: Jesse Owen, Samuel Wooten, Thomas Clarke, Geo. Redd, Robert Wootkins, John Redd. Witnesses: John Leigh, Joseph Roulledge, Robert Roulledge. He signs "Jesse Oen" (seal).

Judith Penick. (Wife of William Penick) Date of Will, April 26, 1825. Probated, Nov. 17, 1828. W.B. 6, page 523, Prince Edward Co., Va. "My eleven daughters, Nancy Tuggle; Frances Southerland; Judith McGehee; Lucy Boatright; Elizabeth Bagby; Tabitha Morton; Jerusha Boatright; Polly W. Baldwin; Kessiah Arnold; Hopy Ann Sanders; Sally B. Sanders. Executors: "My sons-in-law, John Morton, and Charles Baldwin." She mentions the "will of William Penick, deceased", and states that certain property is to be divided agreeable to the "will of William Penick." On oaths of Nathaniel Penick and John Tuggle. Witnesses: Willis Penick, and Susan L. Tuggle.

Ann Owen. (Wife of Jesse Owen) Will dated, April 29, 1822. Probated, Nov. 21, 1825. W.B. 6, page 249, Prince

Edward Co., Va. Children: Phebe Bowman; Jemima Rowlett; John Owen; Jesse Owen; Agnes Burks; Polly Rowlett; William J. Owen; Grand-children: Elizabeth Mann, dau. of George Owen deceased, Anny Burks, Sally Burks, Betsy Burks, and Milley Burks, children of my dau. Agnes Burks. George Burks and Thompson Burks also sons of Agnes Burks. Phebe Rowlett dau. of Nancy Rowlett. Grand-daughter Anny C. Averett daughter of Nancy Rowlett. Grandson, Thomas Rowlett son of Nancy Rowlett. Executors: "My son William J. Owen, and William T. Wooten.

John Penick, Sr. Will dated, April 25, 1784. Probated, Sept. 17, 1787, Prince Edward Co., Va. W.B. 2, page 69. Wife: *Mary*. Children: Sons, Thomas Penick; John Penick; William Penick; Nathan Penick. Daughters, Judith Penick; Anne Penick; and Jane Penick. "My son's shall not possess their negroes herein bequeathed during my wife's widowhood. Witnesses: John Rowlett, Joseph *Liche* Morton, and Benjamin Bradshaw. Executors: "My son Thomas Penick, and my cousin William Penick.

Mary Penick. (Wife of John Penick, Sr.) Will dated, August 21, 1801. Probated, October 17, 1803. Prince Edward Co., Va., on oaths of William Elliott, and Jesse Penick. Sons, Thomas Penick; John Penick; Nathan Penick; William Penick. Grand-daughter, Lucy Bruce. "All that I have in possession, and all that is due me from my father's estate." Witnesses: William *Ellett*, Jesse Penick, *Pheby Ellett*.

William Penix. No date shown on will. Examined at a court held for Amelia Co., Va., Sept. 2, 1750. Wife: Judah. Children: Jeremiah Penix; Edward Penix; Youngest sons, William Penix, and Charles Penix; Jarushe Penix; Judah Penix; Elizabeth Penix. Witnesses: William Price, Richard his (X) mark Jan, Samuel Hancock, Jr.

William Penick. Will dated, April 26, 1815. Probated, Sept. 16, 1816. W.B. 5, page 127, Prince Edward Co., Va. Wife: Judith. "My 14 children, Tabitha; Nancy; Fanny; Judith; Lucy; Betsy; Jerusha; Polly w.; Keziah; Hopy; Sally B.; William; Nathaniel; Josiah. Grand-daughter Hopy W. Boatright. Executors: Wife, Nathaniel and Josiah. Witnesses: John Tug-

gle, Susan T. Tuggle, Alexander LeGrand, Jr., and Charles Fore.

* * *

Queries

Queries must be submitted in duplicate, typed double-spaced, on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following second query.

All information available to us is published, so correspondence regarding former publications should not be sent to this department.

Answers to queries are voluntary but information of general interest therefrom will be published. Mutual assistance to those seeking the same or related information is the purpose of this department.

Queries conforming to the above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

A-'41 (a). Cox.—Desire assistance with the lineage of William Gashum Cox, b. Owen County, Kentucky, in 1820, d. Platte County, Maine, August 11, 1877. He married first a daughter of Henry Turner by whom he had son Henry A. Cox. On Nov. 18, 1855, he married secondly, Susan Ann Stone of Georgetown, Kentucky.

(b). Newton.—Amy Newton of Norfolk County, Virginia, b. 1775, married Thomas Blanchard ca. 1800. Children were Edward, Carey, Alfred, and Georgiana Amy Blanchard. Desire connection of any Newton to Virginia Newton line. Mrs. E. N. McAllister, 2645 Lakeshore Drive, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

A-'41. (a). Reddig.—Wanted parents and grandparents of Henry Reddig (Reddick, Rettig) born May 1, 1779, Myers-town, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. Married Juliana Reinoehl of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. Lived in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, near Shippensburg.

(b). Reddick.—Wanted parents of Thomas Reddick, Shippensburg, Cumberland Co. Pennsylvania. Served in War of 1812 from Shippensburg, Pennsylvania—Lieut.—married Barbara Kiser of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. What relation to Henry Reddig above? Mrs. Eva M. Reddig, Mt. Holly Springs, Pennsylvania.

A-'41. Moore.—General John Moore of Lincoln County, North Carolina, son of Lieut. Col. Moore, was born in 1759 and acted as Commissary during the Revolutionary War. He married as first wife, Betsy Adair, (oldest child of William and Mary (Moore) Adair, and sister of General

John Adair who afterwards became Governor of Kentucky). Among children of Gen. John Moore by this marriage was a daughter, named Ann. Wanted date of her birth and name of man she married. Was it William Henry and if so, who was his father and mother? Mrs. R. W. Van Valin, Newberg, Oregon.

A⁴¹. McReynolds.—Wanted the names and information regarding the parents and grandparents of Mary Leech McReynolds, born July 24, 1855, in Mississippi; died post-1911, Denton County, Texas; married December 30, 1874, same county, to Edmond Franklin Bates. Mrs. Alice Judd Holland, 735 South Durbin Street, Casper, Wyoming.

A⁴¹. (a). Morrow.—Wanted marriage and parentage of James Morrow b. Aug. 19, 1776, and Elizabeth Morrow (of same name) b. April 29, 1774. They came with family in 1826 from South Carolina and settled in Sparta, Illinois. Had son James C. born 1808.

(b). Dexter-Sloat.—Wanted parentage and other information of Sarah Sloat b. April 20, 1800, Schoharie, New York, married March 19, 1824, to Edwin M. Dexter. She had brother Robert and others. Mrs. C. E. Parks, 701 South Randolph Street, Champaign, Illinois.

A⁴¹. Hoxie.—Mercy Hoxie of Peleg and Frances of Little Compton, Rhode Island, married Chase Webb, Sept. 28, 1800. Want Hoxie line and to know Frances' maiden name. Mary Elizabeth Webb, Antioch, Illinois.

A⁴¹. (a). Booth.—Wanted Revolutionary service and Battles, also children's names, of Daniel Booth who came to America, 1760, died 1790, married in Pennsylvania 1767 to Jane Houston, born 1747, died 1790. Did she draw a pension? One son James Booth and John Thoma lived on Booth Creek, James Booth was killed by the Indians. I think he was also a Revolutionary Soldier. Parents were Nancy Stalmaker and James Booth of Wales.

(b). Carr.—Wanted Revolutionary service of Timothy Carr born Londonderry, New Hampshire, Aug. 22, 1747, died Aug. 22, 1832, moved to North Danville, Vermont, 1785, also children's names. His parents were John Carr and Jane (?). I am not sure whether his Father was in

the War or not. Mrs. Elmer Barkhurst, Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

A⁴¹. (a). Arnold.—Moses Arnold named in his Will (proved in Cumberland Co., Va. 1811) children: John, Moses, Wiatt, Chesley, Rebecca, Ann Lee, Gilly Smith, Tabitha Lee, Parsy Arnold. Who was the mother of these children? Can Revolutionary service of this Moses Arnold be proved. Who were his parents?

(b). Andrews-Woodson.—Garnett Andrews (6-11-1764; 10-5-1807) married 1-1-1787 Jane or Ginny Woodson (b. 3-26-1767); known children: William, Susannah Wesley, who married Chesley Arnold in 1808, Betsy Wyatt, Thomas, Jacob Woodson, Thomas Garnett, Nancy, Ava Pollard. Was there also a child Henrietta who married William F. Johnson? Want parentage of Jane or Ginny Woodson. Mrs. Boyce M. Grier, 342 Dearing St., Athens, Ga.

A⁴¹. (a). Knowlton.—Wanted parents and grandparents of (a) William Knowlton, born at or near Rexford Flats, Saratoga county, New York, Jan. 21, 1805 or 1807. Mother's maiden name, Rexford. Sister married man by name of Cummings, went West in early days. (b) Wanted parents and grandparents and other information concerning Col. Thomas Knowlton, who fell at White Plains 1776.

(b). Luce.—Wanted children and grandchildren and other information of Shubel and Eleazer Luce (Luse), both soldiers in Revolutionary War, from Sussex County, New Jersey. Mrs. F. W. Severne, 415 N. Madison Ave., Watkins Glen, N. Y.

A⁴¹. (a). Bowles-Reid.—Wanted parentage of children whose surname was Bowles, Wm., Thomas, Martha, Sophia, Hughes D., Powhatan. These children were born and reared in Virginia. Hughes D. Bowles emigrated to Nicholas Co., Ky., where he m. Sallie Rankin abt. 1832. Family tradition says Hughes Bowles had uncle Powhatan. Wanted parentage of Wm. Reid b. Va. 1779, emigrated to Bourbon Co., Ky. where he m. Jemima Hedges.

(b). Martin-Barnett.—Wanted parentage of Isaac Martin who settled in Green Twp., Ashland Co., Ohio, 1813. Wife's name Jane, children, Hugh, Thomas, Isaac Jr., Martha b. 1805 in Pa. James Barnett b. abt. 1766, Cross Keyes, Pendleton, S. C., m. Isabella Johnston of Newberry

District. Wanted parentage of the above persons. James Barnett d. 1813 and widow moved to Ala. There was a son Asa Barnett who m. Elizabeth Williams and left descendants in Ala. Mrs. Victor Wood, 1019 East 8th Street, Pueblo, Colorado.

A-'41. (a). Underwood-Todd.—Want ancestry of Artemas Underwood who married Sally Tod (Todd) 1796; married 2nd a Mrs. Griffith. Children by first wife Salmon, Gilbert, Rachel, Laura, Nancy, Milton, Emily, Lavina.

(b). Todd.—Want ancestry of Sally Tod or Todd wife of Artemas Underwood. She died Nov. 21, 1820, buried Waterville or Toledo, Ohio. Sada G. Barber, Silver Creek, New York.

A-'41. (a). Mounts.—Wanted parentage of Providence Mounts, Sr., d. 1784 Fayette County, Pa. wife Rachel, d. 1805. He was Lieutenant Colonel in Westmoreland County, Pa. Militia. Children: Abner m. Mary; Thomas, 1764-1832, m. Nancy Crawford; Asa m. Josinah; Joshua m. Elcy; Jesse; Providence Jr., m. Hannah Van Metre; William died 1807, in Warren County, Ohio; Caleb m. Christina; Josinah m. Jacob White; Ann m. Mr. Anderson.

(b). Wanted parentage of these eleven brothers and sisters: Truman Hills, b. July 25, 1798 d. Sept. 28, 1832, Chautauqua County, N. Y., m. 1824 Sally Swan; Betsy b. 1784 d. May 25, 1822, m. April 19, 1800 in Jefferson County, N. Y.; Ebenezer Hawes, 1778-1862; David; Solomon m. Clarissa Simmons, 1815-1902; James b. Sept. 11, 1791 Conn., m. Feb. 12, 1812, Nancy Louisa Durfey; Harvey d. abt. 1834, m. Phylena LaVally; Fanny m. Mr. Surline; Sarah Ann, 1788-1872 m. Aaron Bailey, Sr., 1788-1859; Hannah m. John Wade; Rachel, 1793-1850 m. Daniel DeWolf; George, b. June 21, 1800, d. Aug. 28, 1885, m. (1) Betsey Deland, (2) Polly Sawn, (3) Mary Ann Ferrin. Mrs. William G. Hills, 6 Shepherd Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

A-'41. Floyd.—Want the ancestry of Benjamin Robert Floyd, born about 1830, Fayette County, Alabama; served in Civil War; was a teacher and a member of the Baptist Church; moved to Southern Tennessee after the Civil War, where he died in 1866. Benjamin Robert Floyd was my grandfather, and had several brothers, a

Richard Floyd, John Floyd, and perhaps others. He was married to Emma Caroline Cowley, of Bowling Green, Alabama. Miss Mary E. Floyd, Box 421, Laredo, Texas.

A-'41. (a). Wade—Who was the father of Royal Ariel Wade who married Rebecca Miles, daughter of Enos Miles and Ann Buchanan (cousin of James Buchanan, 15th President of United States)? Royal and Rebecca lived in Kentucky and later moved to Indiana. Squire Wade was brother of Royal Wade.

(b). Grantham.—Wanted parentage of Elizabeth A. Grantham, b. March 27, 1818, d. Feb. 16, 1858. She married John Harvey Hardin Dec. 20, 1838. They lived near Kokomo, Indiana, for several years, came to Mo. about 1856, settled near Salem (now Coffey), in Daviess County. Children: Mary, Sarah, Clarissa, Huldah, Josephine, John Jesse, James, Wesley, Eli. Emma Hardin Baker, 921 West 2nd Street, Maryville, Missouri.

A-'41. (a). Eades.—Wanted any information about Charles Eades' ancestors, married in Bedford County, Virginia, Sarah Pilborn, daughter of Jacob Pilborn. Children: Gabriel, Nancy, Mary (Polly), Rachel, Jacob and Ruth.

(b). Eades.—Robert Eades' ancestors, born 1784 died June 1, 1876, lived in Taylor County, Kentucky. Children: William, Charles William, Jacob, George L., Jane, Malinda, Mariah. Mrs. Joseph Wm. Eades, 802 South Roberts, El Reno, Oklahoma.

A-'41. (a). Weaver.—Wanted ancestors of Mathew Warren Weaver born 1756 died 1857 married Sarah Parish, also ancestors of Sarah Parish. Children: William, Jacob, James, Ann, John (m. Nancy Cornwall), Mary, Samuel, Eliza, Nancy.

(b). Weaver.—Mathew Warren Weaver's or his father Jacob(?)'s Revolutionary War services. Jacob Weaver had five children. Miss Effie Weaver, 514 East Wade, El Reno, Oklahoma.

A-'41. Threlkeld.—Would like birth and marriage dates of Susanna Isabel Threlkeld, wife of William Wright, Sergeant and Guard in the Revolutionary War from Culpeper County, Virginia. Her father, Henry Threlkeld, died in 1775, in Culpeper County, leaving two daughters. Was Henry a soldier of the Revolution? Ora L. Stewart, Box 57, Wathena, Kans.

List of Soldier's Waivers to Bounty Lands of the

Name	Residence	State
Benjamin Low	Providence	R. I.
Thomas Holmes	Providence	R. I.
Daniel Page (yeoman)	Freetown	Mass.
William Lunt (barber)	South Kingston	R. I.
David Ralph	Providence	R. I.
(by Sarah Ralph, Widow)		
Samuel Spooner	Providence	R. I.
Constant Grave	Scituate	R. I.
Samuel Tompkins	Newport	R. I.
Stephen Collins	Providence	R. I.
(laborer alias fisherman, by Thomas Page his attorney)		
John Warner	Providence	R. I.
Benjamin Manchester	Tiverton	R. I.
(by Peleg Manchester Admx.)		
Henry Eldridge	South Kingston	R. I.
Christopher Dyer	North Kingston	R. I.
(by Samuel Allen Admx.)		
James Simons	Stonington	Conn.
(by Ephraim Williams Admx.)		
Alexander Thomas	Portsmouth	R. I.
Edward Potter	Coventry	R. I.
(Barbara Potter and Ruben Potter Admx.)		
William Davis	Providence	R. I.
(mariner, by Thomas Jones Admx.)		
Robert Hull	Bristol	R. I.
Levi Thomas	Pawling, Dutchess Co.	N. Y.
(shoemaker, formerly of Norton, Mass.)		
William Coom	Stonington	Conn.
(formerly of Hopkinton, R. I.)		
John Sisson	Warren	R. I.
Stephen Gavet, Jr.	Westerly	R. I.
Joseph Smith Exeter	Washington	R. I.
Peter Cheseborough	Stonington	Conn.
Asa Clarke (mariner)	Charleston	S. C.
Solomon Tift	Groton	Conn.
Samuel Apes	Stonington	Conn.
(by Ephraim Williams Admx.)		
Simon Wange	Stonington	Conn.
(by Ephraim Williams Admx.)		
Othniel Williams (yeoman)	Chester	Vt.
Oliver Chase	Wellesly	Conn.
John Lamphere	Lyme	N. H.
Moses Norton	Ashford	Conn.
William Badger (deceased)		
(Joseph Snow, brother-in-law, Johnstown, N. Y.)		
(Garden Clarke, brother-in-law, of Ball Town, N. Y.)		
each signed for ½ of the above estate.)		
John David	Providence	R. I.
(mariner, by Thomas Jones Admx.)		
Jeremiah Chase	Mohawk	N. Y.
Joseph Campbell	Lanesborough	Mass.
John Nichols	Washington (Berkshire Co.)	Mass.
Nathaniel Barnes	Granville	N. Y.
John Wheeden	East Greenwich	R. I.
Micajah Bennett	Pownal	Vt.
William Weaver	Newport	R. I.
(by Elizabeth Weaver Admx.)		
Jonathan Price	East Greenwich	R. I.
Nathaniel Burdick	Stonington	Conn.
Ebenezer Bishop	Barrington	R. I.

James Patterson, of Schaghticoke, N. Y. late sergeant in Capt. Henry Tiebouts Co. and Col. Van Scoick's Regiment, being the 1st N. Y. Regiment in the Revolutionary War, being duly sworn sayeth that at the town of Fishkill in said State 1777 he enlisted as a private soldier in Capt. Tiebout's Co. Col. Ganseworth's Regiment of N. Y. Troops—and afterwards was transferred to Col. Van Scoick's Regiment and served for three

Rhode Island State Regiment, Revolutionary War

Rank	Commander	Amount	Date
Soldier	Col. Archibald Crary	£12-14	9/19/1793
Soldier	Col. Archibald Crary	£16-8-3	12/10/1791
Soldier	Col. John Topham	£46-11-4	11/10/1791
Soldier	Col. John Topham	£16-9-3	11/12/1791
Soldier	Col. Robert Elliott	£8-8-6	12/16/1791
Soldier	Col. Robert Elliott	£12-4	12/27/1791
Soldier	Col. Robert Elliott	£20- —3	12/17/1791
Soldier	Col. Crary	£18-1-7	12/27/1792
Soldier	Col. Elliott	£20-1-7	10/26/1791
Captain	Col. Elliott	£100	12/ 1/1791
Soldier	Cols. Elliott & Crary	£63-11-6	12/15/1791
Soldier	Col. Topham	£32-19-11	10/25/1791
Captain	Col. Topham	£95-9-2	9/ 4/1793
Soldier	Col. Topham	£18-8	6/21/1793
Captain	Col. Topham	£207-11-7	11/28/1791
Soldier	Col. Elliott	£54-15-9	12/21/1791
Matross	Col. Elliott	£50-6-7	6/23/1793
Sergeant	Col. Elliott	£47-9-3	3/28/1793
Matross	Col. Elliott	£23-19-7	6/ 1/1793
Soldier	Col. Topham	£13-9-4	10/11/1792
Soldier	Col. Crary	£13-9-11	4/ 9/1793
Soldier	Col. Topham	£33-12	2/21/1792
Soldier	Col. Topham	£20-10-7	11/ 2/1792
Soldier	Col. Topham	£20-13-9	4/ /1792
Soldier	Col. Topham	£21-4-7	4/10/1793
Soldier	Col. Topham	£15-7-3	8/ 8/1791
Soldier	Col. Topham	£12-17-4	6/21/1792
Soldier	Col. Topham	£17-19-8	6/21/1792
Soldier	Col. Crary	£17-7	2/ 5/1792
Soldier	Col. Crary	£15-14-7	2/22/1792
Soldier	Col. Topham	£30-6-10	9/ 8/1792
Corporal	Col. Crary	£16-2-8	3/10/1792
Lieutenant	Col. Robert Elliott	£130-0-4	1/20/1792
			2/ 9/1792
Matross	Col. Elliott	£67-18-3	6/19/1793
Soldier	Col. Elliott	£10-12-10	3/14/1792
Soldier	Col. Topham	£20-10-7	9/17/1791
Soldier	Col. Topham	£30-5-10	1/28/1793
Soldier	Col. Crary	£20-17	1/22/1792
Matross	Col. Elliott	£41-2	2/ 2/1792
Soldier	Col. Crary	£15-13-5	5/18/1793
Soldier	Col. Crary	£13-2-5	8/27/1793
Corporal	Col. Elliott	£41-9-3	2/ 2/1792
Fifer	Col. Topham	£13-2-7	10/ /1892
Corporal	Col. Topham	£22-10-11	3/17/1792

years as Sergeant and there was another soldier of the same name in said Regiment. ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ The foregoing list of waivers to Bounty Land by Revolutionary Soldiers is taken from the originals belonging to the aunt of Mrs. Stebbins Marshall, Vice Regent of Owahgensa Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Casenovia, New York, who contributes these valuable records to this department. One of the originals is reproduced on the following page.

KNOW all Men by these Presents, That *I John Warner of Providence in the County of Providence State of Rhode Island & Warner* — for a valuable Consideration, to me in Hand paid by *Hopkins Snow of Providence in the County and State aforesaid* — And wherewith I am content, do hereby sell, assign, set over, and transfer unto the said *Hopkins Snow part of* a certain Balance reported to be due to me by a Committee appointed by the LEGISLATURE of RHODE-ISLAND, and on Account of the Depreciation of my Pay as a *Captain* in the late *State Regiment* commanded by Col. *Robert Ellick* — *part of* which said Balance amounts to *One hundred pounds Lawful Money* equal to *Three hundred and thirty three Dollars and one third of a Dollar* — as by the Depreciation-Accounts of said *with the Interest due thereon* Regiment will appear; to have and to hold the said transferred Balance, to *them* the said *Hopkins Snow their* — Heirs, Administrators, Executors, or Assigns.

FURTHERMORE, I the said *John Warner* — do hereby constitute and appoint the said *Hopkins Snow* — or *their* Assigns, or Attorney, in my ~~Name~~, and for ~~their~~ Use to demand and recover said Balance, and Acquittance thereof to give.

IN Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this *first day* of *December* — One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety *one*
Signed, sealed and delivered

Sam. Chase in Presence of
John Chase, Apptd

John Warner

PROVID. Sc. — — Providence, *1st December* — 1791

Personally appeared the above Subscriber *Capt John Warner* — and acknowledged the foregoing Instrument to be his free Act and Deed, Hand and Seal thereunto affixed.

Before me — *Sam. Chase Jus: Peace*,

News Items

Anniversary Projects and Celebrations

The Golden Jubilee Reforestation project of the **Illinois** Daughters is one of importance in honor of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the National Society.

After the dedication of the forest at Pounds Hollow, Gallatin County, in the Shawnee National Forest, a beautiful bronze marker, the gift of Mrs. William Butterworth, an Honorary Vice President General, was unveiled. The tablet shows that in this area one thousand acres of pines will be planted, of which more than six hundred acres of the tract set aside as a memorial plantation already have been planted in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service.

The officials taking part in the dedication were Miss Helen McMackin, State Regent; Mrs. James W. Twitchell, State Chairman of the Golden Jubilee Project Committee; and Miss Margaret March-Mount and Arlie W. Toole, regional foresters of the Shawnee National Forest.

The **New Jersey** Daughters of the American Revolution formally presented to the state one hundred and sixty acres of "Penny Pines," planted as a Memorial Forest to the deceased members of New Jersey chapters and as a part of one of the Golden Jubilee projects of the National Society.

This forest is situated in the Lebanon State Forest of New Jersey, and the site is marked by a bronze marker set on a boulder of natural stone.

Mrs. J. Wheeler Clark of Metuchen, State Chairman of Conservation, was in charge of the dedicatory program, and turned over the Forest to Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, State Regent, who in turn presented it to the state. It was accepted by Mr. Charles P. Wilber, Director of the State Forest.

Almost one hundred members of the National Society, representing chapters all over the state, were in attendance, and en-

joyed a picnic luncheon after the dedication service.

The **Jane Sheldon Chapter**, N. S. D. A. R., of New Smyrna Beach, Florida, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the National Society and the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the chapter by unveiling and dedicating a bronze marker at the site of the old stone wharf on South Riverside Drive. The inscription on the tablet reads:

"Site of Old Stone Wharf, built by Turnbull colonists in 1768. It formed a terminus of the King's Road completed in 1771 and marked the beginning point of all of the early surveys of the community. It was the scene of a Civil War engagement March 25, 1862, between the Third Florida Regiment and seamen of the Union gunboats, Henry Andrews and Penguin. Placed by the Jane Sheldon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1940."

The New Smyrna Beach High School Band participated in the exercises, as did the Boy Scouts and the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. S. K. Woods, the Chaplain, conducted devotionals, and Dr. Carita Doggett Corse, descendant of Dr. Turnbull, delivered the principal address. Mrs. K. L. Chilton, Regent of the Chapter, dedicated the marker, and Mrs. S. J. Sweett unveiled it. It was accepted in the name of New Smyrna Beach by John S. Duss, Jr. During the ceremony, Renee Settle and Betty Ivy, winners of the D. A. R. history awards, gave historical readings.

The **Stamp Defiance Chapter**, N. S. D. A. R., of Wilmington, North Carolina, in connection with the Golden Jubilee of the National Society, unveiled a bronze marker to the memory of Lieutenant Tobias (Byus) Boykin, a Revolutionary Soldier and leading citizen of Sampson County.

The marker was placed at the old Boykin burial ground near Clinton, on what was originally the family plantation. Within the confines of the ground are buried Boykins of three major wars in which Amer-

ica has been engaged—Tobias Boykin of the Revolution; General Thomas Boykin, Captain of a company of North Carolina Militia and later General of State Militia, and his two brothers, Solomon and John, who fought in the War of 1812; and Solomon Boykin, the son of John, who fought in the War Between the States and was killed at the Battle of Neuse Bridge on December 18, 1862.

There were assembled approximately two hundred persons, descendants of Tobias Boykin and interested friends. Several patriotic organizations joined with members of the Chapter in the unveiling exercises. The inscription on the marker reads:

"BYUS (TOBIAS) BOYKIN

Died Nov. 22, 1812.

He entered the Army of the U. S. at the early age of 18, and faithfully served his country through her struggle for Independence, and at the close of the War he devoted the evening of life to the rearing of a large family of children and to the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. He lived long to enjoy the liberty he had helped to establish and sunk to rest with the hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave.

Aged 65 years."

Two members of the Chapter are direct descendants of Lieutenant Boykin: Mrs. C. Wayne Spencer and her sister, Miss Mary L. Boykin.

Exercises in observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the National Society were conducted at the Water Street Cemetery by the **First Resistance Chapter**, N. S. D. A. R., of Great Barrington, Massachusetts. The ritualistic service was conducted by the Regent, Mrs. Frank D. Schunder, and the Chaplain, Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, with the chapter members grouped about the memorial to the First Congregational Church in Great Barrington. Then those present proceeded to the graves of seven Revolutionary soldiers, led by Commander C. V. Iemolini of Southern Berkshire Post, American Legion, and Boy Scouts George Meach and Toni Cosentino, carrying the American and D. A. R. Flags. Markers and Flags were placed upon these graves.

The **Lewis Chapter**, N. S. D. A. R. of Eufaula, Alabama, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the National Society with a Golden Jubilee Luncheon at the Bluff City Inn. Guests of honor were Mrs. Val Taylor, Vice President General, and Mrs. A. S. Mitchell, State Regent.

A memorial tablet in memory of Revolutionary soldiers of Jefferson County was placed at the Louisville Public Library by the **Fincastle Chapter**, N. S. D. A. R., of Louisville, Kentucky on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the National Society.

The soldiers buried in Jefferson County fall into three general groups: Clark's Illinois Regiment which spent some time at Fort Nelson; those officers and men who were awarded bounty land in Kentucky; and the pensioners. The list of one hundred and forty was obtained by diligent search on the part of chapter members. County tax records, War Department files, will books, D. A. R. application papers, etc., were all consulted to obtain as complete a list as possible. Much data has been found for the names verified which has been properly tabulated for preservation.

Placed in the wall of the foyer of the Library, the marker has space for additional names of soldiers, should their burial places be discovered.

The **Lost River Chapter**, N. S. D. A. R., of Paoli, Indiana, dedicated a memorial to Orange County's soldiers of 1776 as its Golden Jubilee Project. Mrs. Newell Ballard, Regent of the Chapter, presided at the dedication, and the principal address was given by Mrs. LaFayette LeVan Porter, State Regent.

The marker, which was built with two ancient stone buhrs from pioneer grist mills of the county, carries a plate on its face with the names of twenty-six Revolutionary War soldiers engraved on it as well as the names of two men who are listed as patriots, Jonathan Lindley and Thomas Atkinson. Lindley was one of the county's earliest settlers, having come from North Carolina to the Lick Creek neighborhood east of Paoli in 1811. The Battle of Lindley's Mill was fought on his father's farm in North Carolina. Earliest burial date for a Revolu-



THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. HENRY M. ROBERT, JR., PAID AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO FLORIDA AT MEETINGS HELD IN LEESBURG. IN COMPANY WITH OTHER OFFICERS, SHE VISITED THE FAMOUS FLORIDA CYPRESS GARDENS NEAR WINTER HAVEN AND BOK TOWER WHERE SHE WAS OFFICIALLY WELCOMED BY HOSTESS JESSIE STOUGH

tionary veteran was 1816, and the last one occurred in 1850. This history of the veterans was compiled by Mrs. N. B. Mavity, historian of the Chapter. Mrs. John Hollingsworth, Mrs. H. A. Stipp, and Mrs. Floyd Atkinson unveiled the marker which was accepted by Mr. Henry Heil, County Attorney.

The **Samuel Davis Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.**, of Bowling Green, Kentucky,

erected and dedicated markers at the graves of four Revolutionary soldiers three of whom are buried in Warren County—Phineas Cox, Nathaniel Lucas, and Benjamin Sublett—and one of whom is buried in Allen County—Charles Dodson.

The regent of the chapter, Mrs. J. V. Hardcastle, presided at the service at which tribute was paid to all four patriots. Flowers were placed by descendants of each soldier.

On the American Bookshelf

The Viking and the Red Man. Reider T. Sherwin, Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$2.50.

Portuguese Voyages to America in the Fifteenth Century. Samuel Eliot Morison, Harvard University Press. \$2.00.

Sailor of Fortune. Hulbert Footner, Harper & Brothers. \$3.50.

Wings Over the Americas. Alice Rogers Hager, Macmillan Co. \$2.50.

New Chapters in American History

While the future of Europe is obscured in fog and it would seem that many chapters in history there have been closing, the western continents have been receiving, as it were, fresh shafts of sunlight. The books which have been chosen for this month's reviewing, concern new chapters in our history.

Perhaps the most important chapter is about the part the Norsemen played in this land, long before the coming of Columbus to these shores. In a previous review, *Westward from Vineland* by Hjalmar R. Holand, there was brought to your attention the clear indication that Norsemen had not only discovered and settled in this land in the tenth century, but that they had penetrated into the very middle of our continent a century before the sailing of Columbus westward.

Added to the evidence there presented, a new and even more astonishing book has now appeared, *"The Viking and the Red Man,"* by Reider T. Sherwin. This is a difficult book to review, and because it is arranged more or less as a dictionary, it will not be discovered by the average reader. Nevertheless it is one of the most important books published in this country in recent years, for it contains an absolutely new revelation, bolstered not with one proof, but with a thousand! *

Mr. Sherwin, a native of Norway and familiar with the Old Norse language be-

came impressed that the Indian names on the American map resembled Old Norse, both in sound and meaning. His subsequent study has convinced him that the language of the Algonquin tribes has fundamentally an Old Norse basis, which would seem to prove that the Indians of this group were either descendants of the Norsemen themselves, or were largely intermixed with Norse blood. This conclusion solves that other problem as to why the Norsemen disappeared from Greenland, and as to what happened to them; and indicates also that our eastern shores were visited, and perhaps settled by these people, in numbers from the tenth century to the fourteenth. The way Mr. Sherwin proves his case by presenting the Indian word, or phrase, and then showing how it was built up from the Old Norse words, is fascinating, and to this reviewer, conclusive.

It has taken nearly a hundred years to convince historians that Leif the Lucky was the real discoverer of this continent, and that Karlsefni Thodarsson and his company came first to Vineland with the intention of colonizing the continent. Just why the opposition to facts plainly evident has been so great, is a matter difficult of explanation. Even now we have our Columbus Day, while Leif Erickson is more or less condemned to oblivion. It is time and long past time that the gallant people of the North be given full credit in history. After studying this book you will want to do your part in bringing this to pass.

You do not have to be a philologist to enjoy this book. The lover of mystery tales will spend hours poring over the pages, the student of history, of Indians, of place names, of ethnology will be fascinated. While if you pride yourself on being well-informed, you will want to be one of the first to be familiar with its new revelations. The introduction by the publisher himself, Charles Earle Funk, will refresh your knowledge if you have forgotten the sagas concerning the Vikings in Vineland.

* And a thousand more are nearly ready for the press.

In *Portuguese Voyages to America in the Fifteenth Century*, Professor Morison undertakes the first critical examination in English of the Portuguese claims of having discovered parts of North and South America before Columbus.

To some readers the astonishing amount of material concerning Portuguese pre-Columbian voyages westward may come as a surprise. It is fortunate that this book was written before much of this material is lost in the present European cataclysm. As the author states in his introduction: "Agreeing that the Northmen were the first to discover and Columbus the first to exploit the New World, it does not particularly matter who touched at our shores between the last Icelandic voyage and October 12, 1492. But we should very much like to know who, if anyone did!"

He comes to the conclusion that the Portuguese carried on much preliminary work, and that there are numerous indications that the existence of other islands beyond the Azores was known or suspected in Portugal, and although he doubts that they had knowledge of the western continents, he adds, "It is well to remember that the maritime technique which made that voyage (of Columbus) possible had been worked out by obscure Azorean mariners and by stout Portuguese caravans." After Columbus, as Professor Morison indicates, the Portuguese discoveries followed hard and fast. You will, I think, be especially amused at the delightful explanation of the naming of Labrador. You can add that knowledge to the meaning of such names as Winnepesaukee, Kearsarge, Tuckahoe, Milwaukee, Hoboken, Lackawanna—which you learned from Mr. Sherwin!

There are several reasons why the readers of this magazine should be interested in Hulbert Footner's *Sailor of Fortune*, which is an informal biography of Commodore Joshua Barney. In the first place the author gives Miss Johnson, Secretary of the Museum of the Daughters of the American Revolution his special thanks for turning up the long looked-for Barney autobiography. And in that same museum may be found a British bullet, which in compliance with the Commodore's wishes

was removed after his death and sent to his son, William Bedford Barney.

Commodore Barney was the City of Baltimore's most heroic son and his stirring story has been greatly neglected. Hulbert Footner's biography is truly an adventure story, deliberately stream-lined at times, and while clarity is not its cardinal virtue, and the cluttering and over-emphasis of small facts is somewhat confusing, yet you will enjoy thoroughly the story of the lad who went to sea at thirteen, and became captain of a ship two years later. After such an introduction, one might expect a lag in adventure, but there is none here. Joshua Barney participated in the beginnings of the young American Navy, and his sea-life in that navy has its only rival in John Paul Jones. After the end of the American Revolution there is a stirring interlude when Joshua Barney holds a commission with the French Navy; and he is still in action in America in the War of 1812. Probably not since that time until the present could one man have had so many adventures.

Unknown seas, exploring, pioneering, conquest—these are not words belonging to yesterday. They belong likewise to today. *Wings Over the Americas* by Alice Rogers Hager, is a book written of and by one of today's pioneers. It is the story of America's pioneering in passenger aviation, and Mrs. Hager, as a member of the advance guard of passengers—a press representative,—has traveled over the skyways as a clipper passenger on the opening of new routes.

While the book is largely the story of her journey above South America, it recalls her other trips in the North Continent as well, and ends with her crossing the Atlantic when the Atlantic Clipper service was inaugurated.

It seems a long way back to yesterday and the dragon ships of the Norsemen to these "flying llamas from the north" as the clippers have been dubbed in South America, where they have now become "old stuff," while the railroad in one place at least is "fairly new and draws the greater crowd." These clippers are not only serving as a delightful and easy way of transportation, but they are one means "in se-

curing a permanent foothold in the very rich South American air economy."

Mrs. Hager not only takes you with her as she travels, but she gives you an inside glimpse too into the pioneering which science has undertaken in making that journey possible. "Probably nothing," she writes, "has ever so speeded and stimulated research in the allied sciences as the need for the safety of human lives has speeded it in the growing science of the air." At a period when it seems that much of the gifts of science have been diverted into the taking of human life, it is well to remember that this is after all a perversion, and that the other side of the story is the ideal of every real scientist.

Few readers will have realized how the development of air travel was planned step by step, year by year. First our own nation, then South America, next the Pacific, and last of all the Atlantic, and that at a time when all other travel across this most difficult of oceans became a question of extreme hazard, so that the air-ways were suddenly the safe ways.

The first trip brought the clipper in at the end of a long day's trip to Lisbon, sighting the Tagus "with sunset on the famous water tower from which Vasco da Gama had set sail to make the first Portuguese exploration to India by the Cape of Good Hope." A day to cross the ocean! History is writing now with wings!

C. C. C.

The Swiss in the United States. A Compilation Prepared for the Swiss-American Historical Society as the Second Volume of its Publications. By John Paul von Gruening, Editor. Published by the Swiss-American Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

Approximately one-third of this volume which is "devoted to historical and biographical information about Swiss settlers in the United States" is given over to a statistical analysis of material abstracted from United States Census reports. Geographical distribution of Swiss immigrants to the United States from 1850 to 1930 is shown. A dozen or more charts of those states where Swiss settlement has been most pronounced are shown. A study of the material reveals the fact that in the nineteenth

century, Swiss immigration was chiefly to agricultural sections, while the twentieth century brought more highly skilled laborers to the large industrial centers. California, with its vineyards, and Wisconsin, with its dairies received the greater portion of the former element. New York and New Jersey largely absorbed the technicians and craftsmen.

This work contains a great wealth of grist for the genealogist's mill which will become more and more valuable as time goes on. There are long lists of names of immigrants with mention, at least, of occupations. An added, and by no means minor, interest is derived from biographical sketches of some Swiss-Americans who have achieved outstanding positions in the land of their adoption. John Augustus Sutter, founder of New Helvetia and his connection with the Gold Rush is pictured, also Sutter's one-time employee, Heinrich Lienhard, who kept a most interesting and instructive diary of those thrilling days. Samuel Kyburz and his wife are also mentioned, she being the first white woman to reach Sutter's Fort. Later, Jacob Stucki, of the Reformed Church, who translated the Bible into the language of the Winnebago Indians is mentioned. These, and hundreds more whose names are listed bear witness to the adaptability of the Swiss immigrant to his new environment.

The volume is a readable book, thoroughly authenticated and excellently indexed.

NELLIE P. WALDENMAIER.

Carter, Sharpe and Allied Families, 1940.
The Tuttle Publishing Company, Rutland, Vermont. Price \$10.00.

The background of Mary Alice (Sharpe) Yalden-Thomson and Alexander Beatty Sharpe, Jr., was compiled by Mrs. Elizabeth E. B. Jones for their mother, Emma Carter (Sharpe) Zeis, from notes assembled over a long period. The ancestry of Mary Alice and Alexander Beatty Sharpe, Jr., has been traced back beyond the immigrant ancestors, to England and Ireland, in some instances to the sixteenth century, with careful references to source material and all fully indexed.

Carter and Sharpe lines are given pre-eminence, occupying Part I of the book;

Allied Families are thereafter traced in full detail in the direct line of ancestry, with extended charts, and illustrative material wherever obtainable, including wills, deeds, gravestone inscriptions, family and public records, and generous quotations from letters and contemporary accounts, as well as newspaper clippings of the present day. Families are alphabetically arranged, and to the strictly genealogical material are added sketches of early ancestors, with vivid historical detail.

Allied families represented are Allen, Allison, Anderson, Andros, Bassett, Beatty, Belden, Bell, Carter, Danforth, Dean, Deighton, Downer, Downing, Edson, Eggleston, Field, Gibbs, Gilbert, Goodricke, Hamlin, Hinman, Howchin, Johnson, Joyce, Judkins, Keith, Knight, Lathrop, Lincoln, Linton, Manly, Mansfield, Marsh, McFadden, McIntosh, Oldage, Orcutt, Osborne, Parish, Parker, Pierson, Rossiter, Sharpe, Stafford, Stanton, Stewart, Stowe, Strong, Talcott, Trumbull, Webster, Weed, Williams, Wilson, Yalden-Thomson, Zeis.

MARIE TATE.

Other Books Received

Give Me Liberty. John Erskine. Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$2.50.

Dodge City, Kansas. Charles C. Lowther. Dorrance & Co. \$2.00.

Foundation Stone. Lella Warren. Alfred A. Knopf. \$3.00.

China Trader. Cornelia Spencer. John Day Co. \$2.50.

Last Clash of Claymores. Maribelle Cormack & William P. Alexander. D. Appleton-Century Co. \$2.00.

The House of Lee. Gertrude Atherton. D. Appleton-Century Co. \$2.50.

Hands That Built New Hampshire. Stephen Daye Press. \$3.00. Granite State craftsmen, past and present, W. P. A. New Hampshire Writers' Project.

Guide to the Material in the National Archives. U. S. Government Printing Office.

Paradise Valley. Valenti Angelo. Viking Press. \$2.00—a Juvenile. Story of a Mexican family in the Nevada desert.

Tragedies

(Continued from page 27)

life, was still at home with her aged brother. She drove with him on Sunday morning to attend services at the little church of St. Thomas which their grandfather had founded. After her brother's death, she never left the house. Surrounded by relics of the past, she lived alone, the last of this line of the Calverts who were direct descendants of Lord Baltimore.

Miss Eleanor's tragic end came one night as she prepared to retire. A lighted lamp fell from her trembling hands during an attack of vertigo. Her clothing caught fire, and as she beat out the flames, her weak voice called for help in the darkness of the silent house. She was found the next morning. But it was too late. She died a few days later.

The story is told as one sits around the fire at Mt. Airy about how Miss Eleanor's body was carried to the drawing room, there to rest in its coffin. The door was locked and the key placed on a small table in the hall. When relatives and friends arrived for the funeral service, the key was missing and the door to the drawing room had to be forced. On a table beside the coffin they found the key. No one ever knew who placed it there.

But let us forget this tragic death and leave Miss Eleanor. In the gathering darkness a bob-white flies across the low fields near her resting place. His mournful note calls to an unseen mate as he disappears in the deep woods of Mt. Airy.

"I wonder if you ever dream
of ancient field and country lane?
Of tangled roses by the gate—
Where one no longer waits in vain?
Or do you wander on and on—
Through happy days of wondrous light,
Or are you still content to know
The sleep that lasts beyond the night?"

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• Committee Reports •

National Defense Through Patriotic Education

WE WORK FOR TOTAL DEFENSE

THOSE as yet not acquainted with the educational service of the Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Education may be interested in some of the words of appreciation from persons who have asked and received aid or inspiration in the work they are doing.

It will be noted from letters drawn from the files to make this report that as many come from persons outside the organization as from members of the Society.

An educator returned to her home in the West writes:

"How I have wished so many times that I could have a lot of your material to pass on. I find that people are so eager to know the truth and to have material to give to others. . . . The more I see and hear what is happening in our schools, especially the institutions of higher learning, the more I realize the need of spreading information among all types of groups, so people will be informed."

A West Virginia Chairman says:

"There are thirty-five schools in Wood County, and I have personally talked to the principals of twenty of these schools, and find them very enthusiastic about our literature."

From Arizona comes the comment:

"The Flag leaflets arrived and my most grateful thanks go to our National Society for its generosity. The leaflets were very well received and our organization was given notice in our newspaper by the editor when he wrote about the photoplay, 'The Flag Speaks.'"

From a Mid-Western University comes the following:

"The University is deeply grateful to you and to the Daughters of the American Rev-

olution for sending us valuable literature which may be used in our course in American Government and Citizenship. We particularly appreciate the 400 copies of the Constitution of the United States and the 400 copies of the Declaration of Independence. They are being distributed to our 380 students and are deeply appreciated by everyone connected with the course. The patriotic posters which you so kindly sent are being displayed as a series on one of the principal bulletin boards of the University."

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs writes:

"Our attention has been called to some excellent citizenship material which your organization has published. Since our program for the current two year period is on Business Women in a Democracy, with emphasis this year on 'Making Democracy Work,' it would be very interesting to us to have copies of your publications to add to the reference material we are assembling on the subject."

A Chairman in another organization writes:

"The Daughters of the American Revolution met this week and one of the subjects discussed by them was the influence of text books upon the patriotism of school children. The leading morning paper, the 'Intelligencer Journal,' made use of this material for its leading editorial in the issue of October 16th. As chairman of the Woman's Division of the local branch of the Committee to Defend America I was naturally much interested in the contents of the editorial."

And still another comments:

"The literature which you sent us on the 'dissimulation of unpatriotic ideas among our youth' was received and is being examined with much interest. We will be glad to receive any further material from you."

A Mississippi Chapter Regent says:

"I shall read your article on the Constitution of the United States in the September-October National Defense News over the radio."

A request comes from the Disabled American Veterans:

"We deeply appreciate your generosity and spirit of cooperation with reference to the Bill of Rights leaflet which you state you will supply at cost to us. . . . You are doing a great work and we extend to you our heartiest felicitations and appreciation."

A California Chairman says:

"The posters seem to be very popular. I have them all placed but three and they will be on display by the first of the week. The Red Cross, Salvation Army, YMCA and YWCA, Veterans War Memorial Building, Western Women's Club, the Press Club, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Telephone and Telegraph Company and four public schools were delighted to receive them. They are all displayed in very prominent positions."

A post card received from a Maryland teacher states:

"I am bringing thirty-four women from a Baltimore Public School Parent Education Class to Washington to be shown through the buildings of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to see your interesting exhibits."

This good news comes from Florida:

"At a meeting of Executive Board Friday I was instructed to have our chairman of National Defense write you concerning a special project. I read your letter in the brochure to them and several members suggested that you might like a contribution for some special work. We would like to include this in our budget. Of course this will be extra besides the medals given in the schools here and other local activities."

Girl Scout Leaders are out scouting:

"We have been informed by the United States Office of Education that you pub-

lished a leaflet 'The Flag Speaks.' We are planning a pageant centering around the flag for our local Girl Scout week, and we feel there might be valuable material for us in your pamphlet."

A United States Senator expresses appreciation:

"Thank you for sending me a copy of the Handbook of your committee. It is a fine statement of American doctrines and I want you to know I read it with a great deal of interest. I believe you and your committee have done fine work in assembling this information and I am sure it will do a great deal of good. I extend my heartiest congratulations on your efforts."

From an officer of a woman's organization comes the comment:

"Enclosed find my check to cover the cost of National Defense Handbooks 1940-41 and yearly subscriptions to the National Defense News. I am serving this year as State President of the American Legion Auxiliary for Michigan and feel that this requested information for my chairmen will be of great assistance to them."

A National News Weekly is interested:

"One of the editors has asked me to find out about getting copies of your publication, 'National Defense News.' We have the April-May issue of this year and would appreciate it very much if you were to place our publication on your mailing list."

National Defense through Education in the Schools organizes:

"At a recent meeting I was appointed chairman of the committee on national defense through education. We wish to cooperate with the Government and with organizations that have as their goal national defense through education. I would appreciate any information you have that would help the committee in setting up a suitable plan of study."

An A. F. of L. District Organizer is impressed:

"I am interested in this line of education and I think that your posters and literature should be placed in every school room and

business firm in the State of Texas and also it should be sent to all labor unions, clubs and civic organizations. I am a district organizer of the A. F. of L."

Encouragement from a former President General:

"The material sent to the Walter Scott School of which I am President was very fine and will be used to great advantage. I am enclosing check for a small amount and will you kindly send material to the Boys Club? These are mostly small boys ranging from 8 to 13 years."

A New York Chapter Chairman does something:

"Enclosed is check for 59 Handbooks. I feel that each member of our Chapter should have this material at hand for study and reference. I look forward eagerly to each issue of the National Defense News."

An Americanism Chairman asks help for another:

"I have a very interesting request, from a fine Quaker teacher who has gone to Havana, Cuba, to take charge of the Friends Service there. At the moment he is preparing 50 boys for citizenship and he requests me to ask your department if you can send him a supply of manuals in English and Spanish and any leaflets on Americanism, the flag, creed, constitution, etc."

From New Mexico comes encouragement:

"I have been a history teacher and I realize the value of your material in the hands of the teachers of history and civics. You are doing such a great work. This year since people are reaching out for material on America we are indeed fortunate to have your office prepared to furnish it."

An authority on national defense writes:

"The Daughters of the American Revolution are one of the great forces now operating for the defense and security of this country and all of us who are interested in this cause must work together for the achieving of our ends."

IMOGEN B. EMERY,
National Chairman.



Junior American Citizens

A NEW YEAR dawns! Its light shines on all of us, offering hope, encouragement, inspiration and optimism!

What shall we do with this new year of 1941? What shall we give of ourselves to this new year of 1941? What sort of report shall we give to the Jubilee Congress of the work accomplished through its members, we the people?

A New Year dawns! Little boys and girls throughout the country greet it with us, with eagerness and inquisitiveness. They ask, "How shall we show that we are Junior American Citizens? What do you mean by Junior American Citizens? What would you have us do for you?"

Shall we sit idly by and let them ask and give them no answer? Shall we see these young citizens in our communities going by with laughter and high hopes, and tell them nothing of their places in the communities? How can we? Are they not our future hope and pride? Can they be such if we seek not the opportunity to help them?

Much has been done for youth in this country—there is much more to be done, and the National Society sponsors a thrilling and inspiring project in the clubs of Junior American Citizens. The National Society seeks more interest from its members. The National Chairman pleads for a keener understanding and appreciation of the boys and girls of this nation, and their importance in the life of this country.

Increased interest is showing in letters to the National Chairman, telling of several states already over the top in quota for increased membership.

The Golden Jubilee Congress will soon be with us. The workers on this committee themselves pledged 200,000 members to be presented to the National Society for the Jubilee. There is a long way to go. It is

not a hard way, but a long way, and requires added interest and cooperation from our own members.

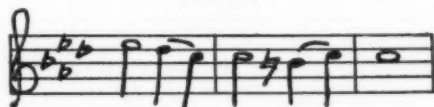
So—a new year dawns! What will it mean in the lives of boys and girls, our Junior American Citizens? Will it mean YOUR interest, your abilities put to their use, and YOUR full cooperation?

Building for the future in 1941, through clubs of Junior American Citizens means a new year of progress for America.

What of your new year? Will you give it to Junior American Citizens?

ELEANOR GREENWOOD,
National Chairman.

Advancement of American Music



American Women Composers

MUSIC for children is the January subdivision of our year's subject. Under this caption, one should not only consider compositions that can be performed by children but should include music which affords them enjoyment, but being difficult, must be performed for them.

There are many solo songs, such as "The Little Old Sandman" by Elizabeth Merz Butterfield; "Ho! Mr. Piper" by Pearl Curran; "Chrysanthemum" by Mary Turner Salter; and "Five Songs of Childhood" by Fay Foster. The first of these is a Composers Press, Inc. publication, and the other three are from G. Schirmer, Inc.

Much to the delight of a child are such choruses for treble and mixed voices, respectively, as Mrs. H. H. A. Beach's "The Little Brown Bee" and "Three Flower Songs" (A. P. Schmidt); and Gladys Pitcher's arrangement of "Water Boy" (C. C. Birchard & Co.).

In the instrumental field is a realistic imitation of a bumblebee by Anna Priscilla Risher which is called by that name (Theo. Presser). There is also a "Morris Dance" for two pianos by Elizabeth Gest (H. Flammer, Inc.), the rhythm of which would fascinate any young musician, but the notes of

which could not be approached technically by them.

Among the pioneers in the field of music for children are Mrs. Crosby Adams, whose compositions include "Pussy Willow March," "Giant Steps," and "Elfland Horn" for piano and a cantata, "The Dolls Music Festival" (Clayton F. Summy Co.); Florence Newell Barbour who has written the "Little Musical Stories" and several piano suites (A. P. Schmidt Co.); and Mabel Madison Watson who has to her credit a child study called "Tuneful Series" and "Folk Songs" for violin (Theo. Presser).

Of a younger generation is Marion Bauer, who has composed a group of songs based on Alice in Wonderland. She also arranged a "Miniature March" to be played by four young violinists (G. Schirmer, Inc.); Anne Mathilde Bilbro, whose compositions include "Let's Play Together" for piano and "A Visit to Grandpa's Farm" for voice (Theo. Presser); Floy Little Bartlett, who has contributed many songs for children with such fascinating titles as "The Swing," "Kittens," and "Wynken, Blynken, and Nod"; and Louise Snodgrass who has done a similar work in "Ten Immortal Melodies" (Boston Music Co.) for piano.

Of a still younger generation is Evangeline Lehmann, whose "Old Spinning Wheel," when played and sung in costume, delights the eye as well as the ear; Irene Rodgers, whose work seems to be mostly for piano and includes "Elves at Play" and "Riding on Hay to Market" (Theo. Presser); Frances McCollin, whose operetta, "King Christmas," might fill a need toward the close of a year; and Gladys Pitcher, who has an operetta to her credit which she calls, "Tale of the Toys."

And so we might continue, for the field of music for children is a large one. Like any branch of this cultural subject—music—one can only make suggestions that may bring other compositions to the mind of the reader that could be used fully as well. We should make our acquaintance with American Music just as broad as possible, using what seems to fit the needs of our chapter.

JANET CUTLER MEAD,
National Chairman.



THE RECOGNITION OF CLARA BARTON'S WORK: A SCENE FROM THE MOTION PICTURE, "FLAG OF HUMANITY"

Motion Pictures

An unusual amount of space is given to Short Subjects this month because of the many excellent ones now being produced. They are also a clear indication of the effort being made by the producers to supply a substitute for the second on the double feature program.

The following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid you in selecting your motion picture entertainment. Audience classifications are as follows: "Adults," 18 years and up; "Young People," 15 to 18 years; "Family," all ages; "Junior Matinee," suitable for a special children's showing.

COMRADE X (MGM)

Director: King Vidor. Cast: Clark Gable, Hedy Lamarr, Oscar Homolka, Felix Bressart, Sig Rumann.

A delightful newspaper comedy laid in Russia

and reminiscent of "Ninotchka" although no imitation of that fine comedy. The story by Ben Hecht and Charles Lederer is filled with fast action, laughter, and clever dialogue and should be enjoyed at a time when the public needs a laugh perhaps more than ever before in history. Adults and Young People.

FLIGHT COMMAND (MGM)

Director: Frank Borzage. Cast: Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey, Walter Pidgeon, Paul Kelly.

This is a timely and significant story dealing with the life and experiences of a young cadet, who joins a famous fighting squadron. Filmed in cooperation with the Navy, it pictures air maneuvers at sea with aircraft carriers, battleships, and squadrons of fighting planes engaged in every hazard of the service. Interesting and informative material. Adults and Young People.

LADY WITH RED HAIR (Warner Bros.)

Director: Kurt Bernhardt. Cast: Miriam Hopkins, Claude Rains, Richard Ainley, Laura Hope Crews.

The lavish trappings, gilt and red interiors, and elaborate parties of The Gay Nineties form the

background of this exciting life story of the "Lady With Red Hair", based upon the Memoirs of Mrs. Leslie Carter, who became the most glamorous actress on the Broadway of that period and the greatest under the banner of David Belasco. Adults and Young People.

THE LETTER (Warner Bros.)

Director: William Wyler. Cast: Bette Davis, Herbert Marshall, James Stephenson, Frieda Inescort.

A notable screen version of Somerset Maugham's powerful story, brilliantly directed by William Wyler and played with consummate skill by Bette Davis and a strong supporting cast. The story, with settings in Singapore and on a nearby rubber plantation, is a strange one and presents an unusual psychological study of a jealous woman who confesses her crime after a jury has acquitted her. The picture will undoubtedly rate high among the best films of the year. Adult entertainment.

LITTLE MEN (RKO Radio)

Director: Norman McLeod. Cast: Kay Francis, Jack Oakie, George Bancroft, Jimmy Lydon, Ann Gillis.

This modernized version of the Louisa May Alcott story has been made primarily as adult entertainment but it still retains for children the appeal of the original novel. Two new characters are introduced to provide action and dramatic effect but the old favorites, Jo and her husband, Professor Bhaer, Dan, Nan, Daisy, Old Silas, and Buttercup, the cow, all come to life in the picture. Well-acted and directed with a feeling for the time and the people, it is good family entertainment.

SHORT SUBJECTS

DREAMS (MGM)

John Nesbitt, in this number of the Passing Parade series, looks into the odd subject of dreams, one of the oldest and most fascinating of all riddles, and tells of some strange cases in which dreams have played important parts in men's lives. He speaks of dreams which interpret special and private fears, the rare and controversial dreams which foretell the future, those that reveal our desires, complexes and memories, and those dreams which man may never quite be permitted to understand. An intensely interesting subject. Family.

EYES OF THE NAVY (MGM)

Because of the wide public interest in national defense this two-reel documentary of the Navy's all-important air armada is a subject of exceptional importance. Filmed at the Navy's two principal air bases, Pensacola, Florida and San Diego, California, the picture appraises the problems peculiar to the Naval air arm and presents the Navy's flying

cadet in all phases of training from the time of his enlistment to the day he is assigned to active service with the fleet.

The musical score of the film, composed by Daniele Amfitheatrof, is important. Family.

FLAG OF HUMANITY (Warner Bros.)

A short subject, filmed in Technicolor, timely and important, which presents the long struggle of Clara Barton for government recognition of the Red Cross as a permanent organization to function both in peace and in war. It is a worthy presentation of a great organization and a memorable tribute to a noble woman. Family.

THE GREAT MEDDLER (MGM)

In Carey Wilson's latest Miniature he pays tribute to Henry Bergh, the founder of the A. S. P. C. A., who devoted his life to making this man's world a better place for animals to live in. Side by side with this humane organization developed another—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and today, Bergh's twin societies stand as guardians of the helpless on this earth. Interesting and informative material. Family.

ISLANDS OF THE WEST INDIES (Columbia)

Informative material on the string of tropical islands known as the West Indies, two of which are independent, a few belonging to the United States, all others of any size colonial possessions of England, France, and Holland. Curacao and Trinidad, Dutch possessions, are pictured and also the French island of Martinique. The life and customs in these Caribbean ports are like those of distant foreign lands, but the people are America's friendly neighbors. Family.

OLD AND NEW ARIZONA (Columbia)

A Columbia Tour.

A brief history of Arizona which highlights both its modernness and the quaintness and charm of Old Arizona. The Tumacacori Mission, founded in 1691 and the San Xavier Mission are pictured as are several of the larger centers where the famous copper smelters are located. An excellent travel subject. Family.

OLD NEW MEXICO (MGM)

Another in the "See America" Traveltalks by James A. Fitzpatrick, filmed in Technicolor and depicting the picturesque desert country, the Indian habitants, Santa Fe, the capital of the State, and something of the archaeological work done at Chetro Kettle and at Pueblo Bonito. Intensely interesting and informative. Family.

MARION LEE MONTGOMERY,
National Chairman.

• State Conferences •

INDIANA

THE Fortieth Conference of the Indiana Daughters was held in the French Lick Springs Hotel, October 1-3. The program arranged by Mrs. LaFayette LeVan Porter, State Regent, was exceptional. Distinguished guests bringing greetings included: Mr. J. Henry Somes, President of the Sons of the American Revolution; State Commander John A. Watkins of the American Legion; Mrs. George Joqua, President of the Indiana Federation of Clubs; and Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, Honorary Vice President General of the National Society.

"Indiana's Contribution to the National Society" was the subject discussed by Mrs. Harriett V. Rigdon, past Treasurer General. Mrs. Edward G. Mead, National Chairman of the Advancement of American Music Committee, spoke of the importance of including music in each chapter program. The State Officers made excellent reports which were climaxed with a complete resume of work done by the State Regent. The reports of the State Chairmen showed work in all fields. The three district directors, Mrs. R. W. Richey of the North, Mrs. Oran E. Ross of the Central, and Mrs. Louis D. Keck of the South, gave inspiring reports of work in their districts. Mrs. William H. Schlosser, an Honorary State Regent, was endorsed for the office of Recording Secretary General.

Indiana paid tribute to those members who departed this life during the year, with a memorial service directed by Mrs. Charles Priest, State Chaplain.

A permanent endowment of one thousand dollars to be known as the Ann Carlisle Porter Golden Jubilee Endowment for our Model Farm at Kate Duncan Smith School

was suggested by Mrs. Schlosser and approved.

The State Officers Banquet, with the Honorable Will H. Hays and Mrs. Hays as honor guests and Mrs. Wilbur Johnson presiding, was an enjoyable social affair. The State Banquet, with the Honorable Samuel Pettengill as honor guest, was a success. Delightful music was presented by Miss Mabel Claxton, State Registrar and Chairman of Mid-Western Junior Regional Conference, and Mrs. J. Harold Grimes.

Following the afternoon session Wednesday, the State Officers and distinguished guests were entertained by Mr. Thomas D. Taggart, at his home, Mt. Arie, where Mrs. Porter presided at tea.

A pleasing touch was added to every session by appropriate music contributed by Mrs. Robert H. King of Danville and Mrs. Robert H. Crowder of Sullivan, soloists.

(Mrs. Howard L.)

MARIE HANCOCK,
State Historian.

TENNESSEE

THE Thirty-fifth Conference of Tennessee Daughters was held in Cleveland, October 29-31, with chapters of the Cherokee District serving as hostesses. Mrs. Jesse Carmack acted as general chairman, Mrs. James Reagen was chairman of the district, and Mrs. Fred Kelsey was vice chairman. They shared honors at the luncheon given to the members of the conference. The State Regent, Mrs. Walter M. Berry, presided over the sessions, and the Daughters were honored and gratified by the presence of the following National officers: Mrs. John Heaume, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Willard Steele, Curator General; Mrs. William Hightower, Vice President

General. National officers of the Children of the American Revolution present were Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Organizing Secretary, and Mrs. Matthew Jones, Treasurer.

Preceding the assembly, a meeting of the State Executive Board and a meeting of the State Officers' Club were held. The Honorable A. T. Stewart, Senator, made an address on the opening night portraying his conception of true Americanism, and praising the Daughters for their efforts to preserve and foster the ideals of our forefathers.

Reports of Chapter Regents, State Officers, and Chairmen showed a live interest in the work of our Society and advancement in its every phase. Plans were formulated for raising the funds necessary to place Tennessee's bell in the carillon at Valley Forge. The Memorial Forest of thirty-four acres located in the Cherokee National Forest will be completed in the spring. The special Golden Jubilee project, Health House at Baxter Seminary, will be dedicated in March.

Mrs. Tom Landress, State Chairman of National Defense, presided over a well-attended breakfast on the morning of the 30th. Miss Flossie Cloyd, Chairman of Press Relations, held a lively and interesting round table discussion of that subject. Mrs. Penelope J. Allen, Honorary Historian, spoke on "The Cherokees as Allies of the United States" at a Historians' breakfast. Speakers at the Banquet were Dr. Stewart McClelland of Lincoln Memorial University and Dr. Harry L. Upperman of Baxter Seminary.

An impressive memorial service for twenty-five members deceased during the past year was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. E. L. Thomas.

An election of State Officers to succeed the present Board gave the following results: Regent, Mrs. W. H. Lambeth; Vice Regent, Mrs. W. B. Carlen; Chaplain, Mrs. W. H. Swiggart; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Theodore Morford; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Dancy Fort; Treasurer, Miss Hilda Thoma; Registrar, Mrs. John W. Taylor; Historian, Mrs. Rhea Garrett; Librarian, Mrs. W. F. Phlegar.

(Mrs. W. H.)

MARGARET B. HOLLINSHEAD,
State Historian.

Dutch Mementoes

(Continued from page 37)

the naval engagements of the Revolution and Lewes looked out over some of the greatest conflicts in that war. Marks of the British bombardment on the town in 1813 are still to be seen. The guns set up by the Americans to drive away the men of war vessels of the British in 1813 are still in their original positions in the town in spite of traffic encroachments and "Stop" signs.

Lewes has known Dutch, Swedish, and English ancestry as the fortunes of European wars and American conflicts changed the allegiance of the territory. The name, Lewes, was first used officially in January 1683. The settlement was called Zwaanendael in 1633 when David De Vries came over from Holland to find every soul of the colony dead and returned to his home in 1634. The settlement was called Deal in 1638 and then, Lewistown, in 1681.

The town of Lewes in England, for which the Delaware port is named, dates its history to the time before Edward the Confessor. It has a much larger population than its namesake but is also in Sussex County just as Lewes, Delaware, is in Sussex County.

The De Vries Company travellers from Holland found the terrain around the fine harbor, afterwards named for Lewes, much more like their native land than did the subsequent Englishmen. The wide, flat sweeps of sandy loam with a rushing creek just a mile or less from the seashore was a miniature canal-strewn Holland. The Dutch named the creek Hoorn Kil at once and no doubt the Indians who put them to death later came down this waterway by the canoe loads for the massacre.

Nowadays, the canal is used by barges loaded with fruits and vegetables and other commodities and snug little houseboats for interstate and intrastate shipments. In this way, it is still playing an important part in the history of Lewes.

As the years ago by, Lewes has come to value more and more deeply that first colony which came over from Hoorn and lived only long enough to mould the fate of a future state. This state will always bear the impress of a Dutch town's coat of arms over its own sovereign heart.

• Junior Membership •

THE National Junior Assembly Board Meeting was held in Chicago on November 16. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mrs. Charles W. Dickinson, of Denver, Colorado.

Those present were: Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, National Chairman of Junior Membership; Mrs. Dickinson; Mrs. Frances Wilson; Miss Dorothy Evans, Miss Mabel Claxton and Mrs. Frank L. Harris.

The Corresponding Secretary read letters from the absent Board members and from Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary National Chairman of Junior Membership. The Treasurer's report was read and placed on file.

The Treasurer was asked to send out cards to the state chairmen of Junior Membership in regard to the 10¢ voluntary contribution and to request all chairmen to send in their money before February 1. Discussion followed of the 10¢ voluntary contribution and of the 25¢ subscription for the Junior News Sheet. The Junior Assembly Board advised the editor of the "Echoes" to return to its original printing form used before the publication of the Jubilee issue.

Plans for the Coca Cola booth were outlined and suggestions were made for defraying expenses of the Junior Assembly.

Mrs. Schermerhorn gave a resume of her many trips to state conferences and Junior meetings.

Plans for the Junior Assembly program for 1941 were discussed, also the Crippled Children's project, and the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund.

The Junior breakfast will be held at the Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, at 9 a. m. on April 14, 1941. The Chairman is Harriet Green, the committee members, Verna Young and Margaret Turner. Mabel Claxton presented her plans for registration to take place Monday, April 14, from 10 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

FLORENCE HARRIS,
Secretary pro tem.

South Dakota Juniors

SUSANNA WINSLOW Juniors of the Mary Chilton Chapter of Sioux Falls are very much interested in the Saint Mary's High School for Indian Girls. They are providing the school with needed books, drapes, and rugs. The group gave twenty-five dollars toward the tuition of one pupil last year and they will do the same again this year. At Christmas they sent to this same girl a box of clothing. One Junior fixed a large carton containing thread, darning cotton, needles, yarn, and material for a dress. These Juniors have sent about one hundred books to the library and are working on a complete reference library. They gave twenty-five dollars to the Sioux Valley Hospital Swimming Pool for Crippled Children, paid their 10¢ per capita dues, and sent five dollars to the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund.

MARY PERRY.

New Jersey Juniors

THE Fourth annual Get-Together of the Junior Groups of New Jersey was held at the New Jersey Historical Society Building in Newark. Mrs. Helen Doebler, State Chairman, presided, and the members of the Bergen Chapter Junior Group were hostesses. Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, State Regent; Mrs. Raymond Goodfellow, State Vice Regent; and several other state officers were present.

The guest of honor and speaker was Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, National Chairman of Junior Membership.

The Junior Group chairmen, instead of reading reports, gave tangible evidence of the most outstanding work done by the groups during the year, including Braille transcription, Junior American Citizens groups, Girl Home Makers, Ellis Island, Penny Pines Projects, Approved Schools (including the adoption of a family at Crossnore), and Americanism.

An enjoyable social hour gave everyone an opportunity to meet Mrs. Schermerhorn and other officers present.

ELEANOR MARTIN.

OFFICIAL MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
SPECIAL MEETING

December 4, 1940.

THE Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., Wednesday, December 4, 1940, at 12 noon.

The Lord's Prayer was repeated in unison, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume, being absent the Curator General, Mrs. Steele, was without objection chosen Recording Secretary General *pro tem*.

The Recording Secretary General *pro tem*, Mrs. Steele, called the roll, and the following members were recorded present: *National Officers*: Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Haig, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Miss Schwarzwaelder, Mrs. Nason, Mrs. Sisson, Mrs. Steele. *State Regents*: Mrs. Oberholser, Mrs. Berger, Mrs. Stapp.

The Treasurer General, Miss Schwarzwaelder, moved that 189 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Sisson. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Nason, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1,102 applications presented to the board.

ISABELLE C. NASON,
Registrar General,
N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Nason moved that the 1,102 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Sisson. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Schermerhorn, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It gives me pleasure to make the following report:

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation, as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Gleaves Laun Hoehn, Mt. Vernon, Missouri
Mrs. Helen Bertha Niederheiser Roberts, Wakoneta, Ohio

Mrs. Lora Fern Conn, Lakeview, Oregon
Mrs. Mary Cushing Stipp, Big Spring, Texas
Mrs. Eva Chenoweth Robinson, Harrisville, West Virginia.

The State Regent of Mississippi requests a Chapter authorized at Iuka.

The Organizing Regency of Mrs. Ida May Roe Whitnall at Whitewater, Wisconsin has expired by time limitation. The State Regent of Wisconsin requests her re-appointment.

The authorization of the Chapter at Warrenton, Virginia, has expired by time limitation. The State Regent of Virginia requests it be re-authorized.

The State Regent of Kentucky requests the location of Mrs. Bertha Jones Leslie's Organizing Regency be changed from Cannel City to West Liberty, because of it being a larger place.

The following Chapters request official disbandment through their respective State Regents:

Christopher Gadsden, Gadsden, Alabama
Colonel John Cannon, Beebe, Arkansas
General Jacob Brown, Brownstown, Indiana
Ruth Sayre, Manistee, Michigan
Trent, Trenton, New Jersey.
John Moorers, St. George, South Carolina.
Lieut. William Halbert, Colorado, Texas.

The following Chapters have met all requirements and are now presented for confirmation:

Open Prairie, Tipton, Iowa.
Byrd Prewitt, Ulysses, Kansas.
David Thompson, Centreville, Mississippi.

HAZEL SCHERMERHORN,
Organizing Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Schermerhorn moved the confirmation of five organizing regents; the authorization of one chapter; the reappointment of one organizing regent; the re-authorization of the chapter at Warrenton; the change in location of the organizing regency of Mrs. Bertha Jones Leslie; the official disbandment of seven chapters; and the confirmation of three chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Berger. Carried.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

KATE HINDS STEELE,
Recording Secretary General pro tem,
N. S. D. A. R.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1940-1941

President General

MRS. HENRY M. ROBERT, JR.
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1941)

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Water St., Uniontown, Ala.

MRS. ARTHUR ROWBOTHAM,
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MRS. CHESTER S. McMARTIN,
1820 Palmcroft Drive, Phoenix, Ariz.

MRS. WILBUR BUNNELL BLAKESLEE, 222 St. Dunstons Road, Homeland, Baltimore, Md.

MRS. ROBERT KEENE ARNOLD,
Versailles, Ky.

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